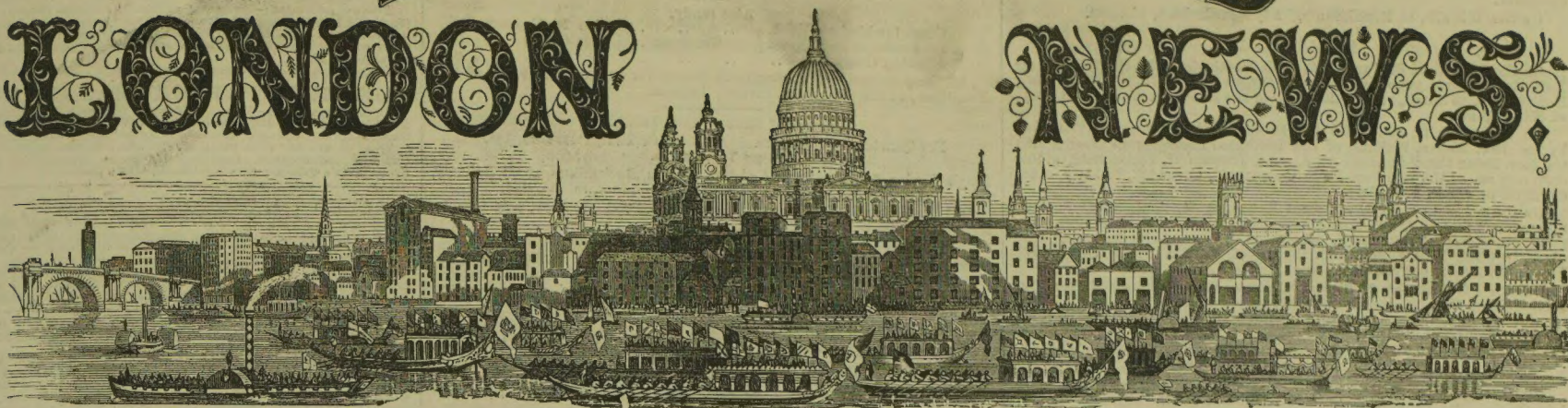


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1837.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: RATIONS FOR CARLIST SOLDIERS DEFENDING ESTELLA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Craig Park, Ratho, N.B., the wife of Keith Norman Macdonald, Esq., M.D., of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Sharavogue, King's County, Lady Hastings, of a daughter.

On the 10th ult., at Rendlesham, Lady Rendlesham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd ult., at St. James's Church, Nottingham, by the Rev. Henry Bell, Harry Munk, youngest son of Edward Munk, Esq., of the Park, Nottingham, to Sarah, second daughter of the late John Wadsworth, Esq., of Nottingham.

On the 29th ult., at 113, Douglas-street, Blythwood-square, Glasgow, by the Rev. Robert Wallace, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Peter Carmichael, M.A., Airdrie, Thomas H. Carmichael, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Peter Carmichael, Greenock, to Mary, elder daughter of James Barr, Esq.

On the 3rd inst., from Government House, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, Edmund James Young Armstrong, Lieutenant H.M. 10th Regiment, eldest son of Edmund J. Armstrong, Esq., of Lismohr, county of Clare, to Clara Norris, younger daughter of William Poole King, Esq., F.G.S., Avonside, Clifton-down, near Bristol.

On the 4th inst., at 2, Sandyford-place, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Roxburgh, of Free St. John's Church, assisted by the Rev. George Reith, of the Free College Church, J. G. Wilson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., Glasgow, to Edith Gray, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Buchanan, D.D., Glasgow. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at Brighton, Esther Jopson Fisher, widow of the late John Fisher, Esq., aged 79.

On the 31st ult., at 27, Eldon-road, Kensington, Lady Love.

On the 30th ult., at 10, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, Sir Joshua Rowe, C.B., aged 77 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14.

| SUNDAY, Nov. 8. | | Royal Geographical Society, at the University of London, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant Julius Payer on the Discovery of New Arctic Lands by the Austro-Hungarian Expedition of 1872-4). | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Gordon Calhoun, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. E. Shirley Woolmer, Rector of St. Andrew's, Deal. | | WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. | |
| Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Troutbeck, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley. St. James's, noon, the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. | | St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. Martinmas. Half-quarter day. Accession of Luis I., King of Portugal, 1861. | |
| Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson. | | New Philharmonic Society, fifth soirée musicale, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m. | |
| Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester, and Principal of King's College. | | Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and chrysanthemum show, 1 p.m. Literary Fund, 3 p.m. Graphic Society, 8 p.m. Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on the Efficacy of Prayer). | |
| Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple. | | THURSDAY, Nov. 12. | |
| French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, incumbent. | | Nomination of the Sheriffs of England and Wales by the Judges at Westminster. | |
| Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, 7 p.m., Mr. B. Harris Cowper on Popular Objections to Revealed Religion (concluded). | | British Home for Incurables, Clapham, elections, City Terminus Hotel, noon. | |
| MONDAY, Nov. 9. | | London Mathematical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. | |
| New moon, 5.34 a.m. | | Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on the Religious Aspect of Foreign Travel). | |
| The Prince of Wales born, 1841. | | Royal Albert Hall concert, oratorio night, 8 p.m. | |
| Lord Mayor's Day. | | Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry). | |
| Derby Poultry and Pigeon Show. | | Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, annual court, 11.30 a.m. | |
| Royal Albert Hall, ballad concert, 8 p.m. | | FRIDAY, Nov. 13. | |
| Medical Society, 8 p.m. | | Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry). | |
| Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. | | Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. | |
| TUESDAY, Nov. 10. | | Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. | |
| Liverpool Races, Autumn Meeting (four days). | | New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Professor J. K. Ingram on the "Weak Endings" of Shakespeare in relation to the Chronology of his Plays). | |
| Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. | | Royal Albert Hall concert, Wagner night, 8 p.m. | |
| Photographic Society, 8 p.m. | | SATURDAY, Nov. 14. | |
| Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alexander Richardson Binnie on the Nappur Waterworks, the Rainfall of India, &c.). | | Probable shower of meteors (morning). | |
| Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on the Unobserved Things in Holy Scripture). | | Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m. | |
| St. Paul's Cathedral, lectures to men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Chancellor Benson on St. Cyprian's Life-Work; or, Christian Organisations in the Third Century, and their Lessons). | | Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. | |
| Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. W. Rudler, Mr. Hyde Clarke, and Mr. H. Howarth, Reports on Anthropology; Colonel Lane Fox on Flint Implements from Patagonia). | | Swinney Lecture on Geology by Dr. Carpenter, Birkbeck Institution, 7.30 p.m. | |
| Royal Albert Hall concert, English night, 8 p.m. | | Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m. | |
| | | Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry). | |
| | | Royal Albert Hall concert, 8 p.m. | |

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | General Direction. | Movement in hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--|-----|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum, read at 10 a.m. | Maximum, read at 10 p.m. | | | | Retain 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | |
| Nov. 28 | 29.985 | 65.5 | 51.4 | 87 | 6 | 53.7 | 61.8 | SSW. | E. SE. | | 177 | 000 |
| 29 | 29.998 | 52.6 | 48.9 | 88 | 8 | 48.9 | 57.4 | SE. | E. NE. | | 268 | 520 |
| 30 | 30.150 | 51.0 | 48.4 | 92 | 10 | 49.5 | 54.0 | NE. | | | 333 | 138 |
| 1 | 30.226 | 50.0 | 43.7 | 80 | 10 | 49.9 | 52.5 | NE. | | | 204 | 000 |
| 2 | 30.163 | 47.4 | 43.9 | 89 | 10 | 42.5 | 50.5 | E. NE. | | | 378 | 000 |
| 3 | 30.057 | 50.0 | 48.1 | 94 | — | 45.1 | 54.7 | E. | | | 99 | 000 |
| 4 | 30.106 | 49.4 | 45.2 | 87 | 3 | 47.6 | 57.0 | E. SW. | | | 101 | 000 |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 30.018 | 30.009 | 30.125 | 30.259 | 30.191 | 30.080 | 30.119 |
| Temperature of Air | 56.7 | 54.7 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 49.4 | 48.4 | 45.9 |
| Temperature of Evaporation | 55.9 | 53.0 | 50.1 | 49.3 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 45.5 |
| Direction of Wind | E. | SE. | SSE. | NE. | ESE. | E. | E. |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 23 1 35 | 1 50 | 2 7 | 2 20 | 2 35 | 2 52 | 3 7 |
| 3 25 | 3 40 | 3 55 | 4 10 | 4 25 | 4 40 | 4 55 |

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PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening at Eight. Artists: Miss Rose Hersey, Mdlle. Otto Alveleben, and Mdlle. Stioico, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; Mr. Wilford Morgan and Mr. Pearson; Mr. Burnett, Mr. H. Collins, Mr. J. H. Young, Mr. Maycock, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. Levy, Conductor, Mr. Verré. The Band of the Coldstream Guards, Grand Orchestra, and Chorus. STABAT MATER, MONDAY NEXT. WAGNER NIGHT, WEDNESDAY NEXT. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Prices of admission, from 1s. to £1 11s. 6d. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall, Manager, Mr. John Russell.

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Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Immense success of "Richard Cœur de Lion." Every Evening at 8.45. NOBODY IN LONDON. At 7.45, RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.—Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. E. Dolman, W. Tarriss, and Mr. Creswick; Miss Wallis and Miss Bessie King. To conclude with HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE—F. Evans and Troupe. Prices from 6d. to 25s. Doors open at Half-past Six, Commence at 6.45. Box-office open from Ten till Five Daily.

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(after an absence of three years in America) as LORD DUNDREARY Every Evening at 7.30. At 10.30 Planché's revived Vaudeville—THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Gertrude (first time) Miss Walton. Concluding at 11.10. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

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Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, &c. Every Evening at 7.45, HAMLET. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Mead, H. B. Conway, F. Clements, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Pouncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded at 6.50, with FISH OUT OF WATER—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

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requests, the Manager begs to announce that the FIRST MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE BLACK PRINCE will be given on SATURDAY, NOV. 23.—Places may be booked at all the Libraries, and at the Theatre. Commence at Two; carriages at 4.45.

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(This Day, Nov. 7).—Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Thekla Fisch (her first appearance), Mr. Vernon Rigby, the Crysta Palace Choir. The programme will include—Concert overture, "Romeo and Juliet" (first time), H. H. Pearson; Palla's act, "Come, let us sing" (first time), Mendelssohn; symphony, No. 8, Beethoven; overture, "St. Paul," Mendelssohn. Conductor, Mr. Mann. Transferable Stalls for the Series of Concerts, Two Guineas; Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown.

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Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FORTY-THIRD SEASON, 1874-5.—FRIDAY, NOV. 7. Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists—Madame Otto-Alveleben, Miss Helen Hume, Miss A. Sterling, Miss Severn; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Stanley Orgauist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready. Subscriptions for the Series of Concerts:—Stalls, £3 3s.; Gallery (numbered), £3 3s. and £2 2s.; Reserved Area (numbered in rows), £2 2s. Received at No. 6, Exeter Hall, from Ten till Five daily. Season Prospectus now ready, and may be had at Exeter Hall, and City and West-End Musicians.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

The interest with which the development and consolidation of the German Empire has been watched by the public of Europe will undergo no diminution from a studious perusal of the speech delivered by the Emperor William at the opening of the German Parliament at the latter end of last week. The Session which then commenced had been looked forward to, abroad as well as at home, with keen curiosity, not unmingled with anxiety, excited by recent matters deemed likely to disturb the composure of the Imperial Government. The trial of Kullmann for

position to adopt a meddling international policy, or to attach too much importance to the sinister rumours respecting it with which the air is filled by its adversaries. It is clear that they to whom the destiny of the country is committed are legitimately busy in devising and carrying into effect peaceful domestic measures, having for their object the welding into one harmonious whole all the separate and fragmentary political entities which the empire comprehends—in developing common interests, common guarantees for the protection of them, laws common to all subjects, and common modes of redress in all cases of wrong inflicted. These are the strongest bonds of national union, and, when they exist, constitute the surest centre of patriotic pride. They furnish at once means and motives to real consolidation, and foster the habit of thinking, feeling, and acting in unison, which, in due time, becomes a thoroughly trustworthy safeguard of national integrity, independence, and strength. Parliamentary functions can hardly be employed to better purpose than in thus assimilating to each other the indispensable institutions by which public affairs are administered over what has heretofore been a divided territory.

It cannot be denied, however, that there is in the very midst of the Imperial speech a half-smothered military ring. The proposed addition to the reserve forces to be obtained by means of the Landsturm, the more effective control to be exercised over men on furlough, the adaptation to modern requirements of the existing obligation to supply quarters and victuals to the army in time of peace, and the considerable increase which these and other things of the like kind will make to the annual expenditure, too plainly show that, however confident Germany may be in the adequacy of her own resources, she is deeply impressed, on the other hand, with the necessity of organising and utilising them to the utmost. She is in geographical contact with three great military Powers. Upon two of them, in single encounter, she has inflicted the humiliation of defeat. One of them she has deprived of long-cherished pretensions to German supremacy; the other she has bereft of two of her fairest provinces. What if they should combine against her? The contingency, it may be, is not on the cards just now; but it may be at some future crisis of European events. She is not blind to the possibility; she is not indifferent to it; at any rate, she will prepare for it to the fullest extent of her means. This is the penalty she has to pay for a too brilliant career of military success—a Nemesis which she expects will pursue her for, perhaps, half a century to come. Our hope for her and for Europe is that her apprehensions may never be realised.

For the present, Germany aims only at keeping what, at great cost, she has won, and at tranquilly enjoying the conquests she has achieved. This is, no doubt, the sincere desire of both the Emperor and his people. To this state of mind the Emperor gives expression in the following emphatic terms. With them we close our observations, as he closed the Imperial speech. After stating that his relations with all foreign Governments are pacific and amicable, he proceeds—"The tried friendship uniting with me the rulers of powerful States is a guarantee for the duration of peace, in which I may ask you to repose full confidence. I know myself to be free from all tempting thoughts to employ the united power of the empire for other than defensive purposes. Conscious of the power at our disposal, my Government can afford to pass over in silence the suspicions unjustly cast upon their policy. Not until the malice and party passions to whose attacks we are exposed proceed from words to action shall we resent them. In such an event the whole nation and its Princes will join me in defending our honour and rights."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral yesterday week from the Glassalt Shiel. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Morningside, Edinburgh, arrived at the castle and dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell and the Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

Hallowe'en was celebrated at Balmoral on Monday in the usual manner. When darkness set in the Queen and Princess Beatrice, each bearing a torch, drove out in an open phaeton, when a procession of the tenantry and servants of the Royal estates, all carrying torches, walked through the grounds and round the castle, in front of which a huge bonfire had been prepared. This being lighted, a car containing the effigy of a witch was drawn up by a grotesque figure surrounded by representations of fairies, a circle having been formed of the torchbearers. The witch was committed to the flames, after which reels were danced to the strains of the bagpipes, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, remaining to witness the festivities. The Duke of Richmond arrived at the castle and dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Præmar on Wednesday. Horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms, and the drive was continued via Mar Lodge to the shooting-lodge of the Derry, where luncheon was served. The return journey was made along the new line of road to the Linn of Dee and by Braemar to Balmoral.

Lord Charles Fitzroy has left, and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Czarewitch, went to the St. James's Theatre on Thursday week. Their Royal Highnesses had luncheon with the Russian Ambassador, at Chesham House, on the following day. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and

Princess at Marlborough House. The Czarewitch lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Saturday last, after which the Prince and Princess drove to Kew and visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at Cambridge Cottage. The Czarewitch and Prince Louis of Pattenberg dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and afterwards accompanied them to the Charing Cross Theatre. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday.

The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Monday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Aylesford at Packington Hall, Warwickshire. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Euston station in a saloon carriage attached to the three o'clock express on the London and North-Western Railway to Rugby junction, whence a special engine took the Royal train on to Hampton, Warwickshire. The Prince and Princess drove thence to Packington Hall, the line of route as well as the park and the mansion being brilliantly illuminated. A large party was assembled to meet the Royal guests; a display of fireworks took place, and the band of the Warwickshire Yeomanry was in attendance.

The Prince and Princess visited Birmingham on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their host and a numerous party, drove from Packington Hall, escorted by the Earl of Aylesford's troop of the county yeomanry to the borough boundary on the Coventry road, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation. The Mayor and Mayoress were presented to the Royal visitors, and the Mayoress presented a bouquet to the Princess; after which the cortège, under escort of a detachment of the 12th Lancers, proceeded along the densely-crowded streets for three miles to the Townhall, which was filled with visitors. The Prince and Princess were conducted to a dais, when the organ and a chorus of 400 voices gave "God Bless the Prince of Wales," after which an address was presented, to which the Prince gave a graceful reply. After various persons had been presented to their Royal Highnesses, they proceeded to the rooms of the Society of Arts, where they were entertained, with a select company, at luncheon by the Mayor. The Royal visitors were afterwards conducted by the Mayor to Messrs. Elkington's manufactory, in New Hall-street, where the Princess gilded a vase and accepted a basket of natural flowers frosted with gold and silver. Their Royal Highnesses, after a close inspection of the establishment, wrote their names in the visitors' book, and next proceeded to Messrs. Gillott's steel-pen manufactory, and witnessed the sixteen or twenty processes in the manufacture of a steel pen. The Prince and Princess afterwards visited the firm of Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, coiners and metal-workers, where medals commemorative of the Royal visit were struck; the Prince requesting some to be sent to his children. The Royal guests were afterwards conducted by the Mayor to the borough boundary, whence they returned to Packington Hall. The town of Birmingham was brilliantly decorated, and in the evening illuminated, and every demonstration of loyalty was shown by the people. The local volunteers and the Good Templars were stationed in the streets, and the utmost order was preserved.

The Prince has enjoyed both hunting and shooting during his visit, and a ball was given, last evening, by the Earl and Countess of Aylesford in honour of their Royal guests.

The Prince and Princess leave Packington Hall to-day (Saturday), and, after visiting Coventry, return to Marlborough House in the evening.

Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maude of Wales left Marlborough House on Tuesday for Sandringham.

The Hon. Mrs. Stonor has succeeded the Countess d'Otrante as Lady in Waiting to the Princess, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Lieutenant Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia continues with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Empress and the Czarewitch at the palace immediately upon their return from Paris on Thursday week. Her Imperial Majesty and the Grand Duke returned the visit later in the day. The Czarewitch dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Empress and the Grand Duke partook of luncheon with the Russian Ambassador at Chesham House yesterday week. The Royal dinner party at the palace included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Countess d'Otrante, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis (in waiting on the Prince and Princess of Wales), Captain Clarke, Dr. Quin, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on her Imperial Majesty, the Grand Duke, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Czarewitch attended Divine service on Sunday at the Greek chapel in Welbeck-street.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and her infant are well. The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Czarewitch, went to Eastwell Park, Kent, on Monday. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses went from Eastwell to Smeeth on Tuesday, and passed the day shooting with the Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, returning to Buckingham Palace in the evening.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Earl Grosvenor, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and Lady Sibell Mary Lumley, fourth and youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Scarborough, was solemnised on Tuesday, in the private chapel at Sandbeck Park, the Earl of Scarborough's seat, near Rotherham. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Duke of Rutland, the Duchess of Sutherland, and other near relatives and friends only of both families were present. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace flounces, and a veil of the same, with a wreath of myrtle and orange-blossoms, fastened by diamond stars; and a pearl necklace and a cross set with pearls and diamonds, a present from the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. The eight bridesmaids wore dresses of ruby velvet skirts and sleeves, with pale blue Sicilienne tunics, velvet Rubens hats and feathers, and crystal lockets (the gift of Earl Grosvenor) set round with diamonds, and diamond bow, with enamelled monogram in the centre. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Armagh, great-uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. R. B. Spoor (domestic chaplain to the Earl of Scarborough) and the Rev. C. Wright. The bride was given away by her father, and the Marquis of Stafford was best man. After the breakfast Earl Grosvenor and his bride took their departure for Trentham, the Duke of Sutherland's seat in Staffordshire, where they will pass the honeymoon. The wedding presents were very numerous, including gifts from the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The wedding-cake, a work of art, was supplied by Messrs. Bolland, of Chester, confectioner to the Queen. The general rejoicings are deferred till after Christmas, in consequence of the family being in mourning.

The marriage of Lord Richard Grosvenor, son of the late Marquis of Westminster and brother of the present Duke, to the Hon. Beatrice de Vesci, was solemnised, on Thursday, in

Westminster Abbey. The Hon. and Rev. Sydney Meade and Canon Kingsley performed the service. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with Maltese lace. The six bridesmaids were dressed in white silk, trimmed with rich white lace, and wore white bonnets and veils. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Westminster and the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. G. S. Stopford Sackville, M.P., and Edith Frances, only child of the late Mr. William Rashleigh and the Hon. Mrs. Rashleigh, of Menabilly and Point Neptune, Cornwall.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Our correspondent at the Carlist head-quarters, whose sketches furnish two or three illustrations, writes in a tone which the reader will understand to be that of a partisan. The person whom he calls "the King" is one whom we should rather entitle "the Duke of Madrid," or mention him simply by his popular name of "Don Carlos." Nor do we take the responsibility for the apologetic or favourable tone in which our correspondent speaks of the conduct of the Carlist soldiery in the following paragraphs:—

"Anyone travelling in the Carlist country may witness a scene similar to that which is the subject of my first sketch. On crossing the frontier amidst the beautiful mountain scenery of the Pyrenees, the traveller will be struck with the absence of any signs of warfare in the country he goes through. This appearance of peace lasts till the Pampeluna diligence, which has brought him from Bayonne, stops short of its usual destination, and he is obliged to take to mules or horses as a means of transport. Pampeluna being invested by the Carlists, he will have to pass by circuitous and rugged paths to go round to the east of the town till he can rejoin the main road farther south. Now the signs of war become distinctly visible. Outposts of the Carlists may be seen guarding the bridges or approaches to the city. The neglected roads are otherwise lonely; and the traveller on his horse, followed by his baggage carried on a second horse led by a peasant, may not for hours meet a single fellow-creature on the way. Probably, however, he will sooner or later perceive in the distance a small knot of horsemen. As they get nearer he will observe that they are armed with swords and muskets, slung to their saddle-bows. As, with the exception of the boina or Basque cap, they wear no kind of uniform, we may not know them for soldiers. So much has been said about Carlist bands of partisans and their lawlessness that he may feel some anxiety at the approach of these horsemen. These are, indeed, a small band of *partidas* or irregular Carlist cavalry; but if he has taken the precaution of obtaining a regular pass he need be under no apprehension of rough or even uncourteous treatment at the hands of this volunteer gendarmerie. They scour the country right and left, north and south. They do, of course, accost the strangers they meet on the roads, and it may be they will ask to see their passes; but if these are regular, after chatting for a minute or two and exchanging news, with an 'Adios! Señores,' they will amble off on their stout little horses. The country is overrun with them, and, notwithstanding their mild and polite manner to those who are *en règle*, it would be far from advisable for any stranger—or, indeed, for any Spaniard, away from his home—to travel without the regular military safe-conduct. Passports are not sufficient. Some of these men cannot read, but they know the seal of a military pass at once. In the mountain passes in our front these *partidas* are very numerous; and anyone overhauled by them and unable to give a good account of himself would probably be allowed but a short shrift.

"Every Sunday there is a grand military mass performed in the principal church of Estella. The King attends it with all his staff. The church is filled with the King's regiment of foot guards, who are marched in with fixed bayonets. The horsemen of the King's escort line the centre aisle. At the elevation of the host the men of the escort draw their swords, and all the troops present arms and drop on one knee. Such ceremonies are provided for in the manual of the armies of Roman Catholic countries. The fine band of the foot regiment plays all through the service. I will send you a drawing of this ceremony in my next.

"The subject of my present sketch is the King returning from mass across the square of the town. When mass is over the troops form in a double line facing inwards from the church to the King's house, which is just opposite. A great crowd of people, both from the country and from the town, always awaits the King. Every kind of Spanish costume almost has its representative in this picturesque crowd, which, as soon as the King appears on the church steps, breaks into the most frantic huzzas; and now may be witnessed a scene which has had no parallel since Kings lost the power of curing diseases in general, and "the King's evil" in particular. Every man, woman, and child struggles to get near the King as he walks home. They break through the guard, they clutch at his hands to kiss them, they fall on their knees before him, and it is with difficulty he can make good his way towards his house. Last Sunday I noticed an old man—who, perhaps, had come leagues on his tottering old legs to see the King—place himself directly in front of him and fall on his knees, determined not to lose the privilege he had come so far to obtain."

The Marquis of Salisbury has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel O. T. Burne, C.S.I., to be Secretary in the Political and Secret Department at the India Office, in succession to Sir John Kaye, K.C.S.I., whose retirement was lately announced.

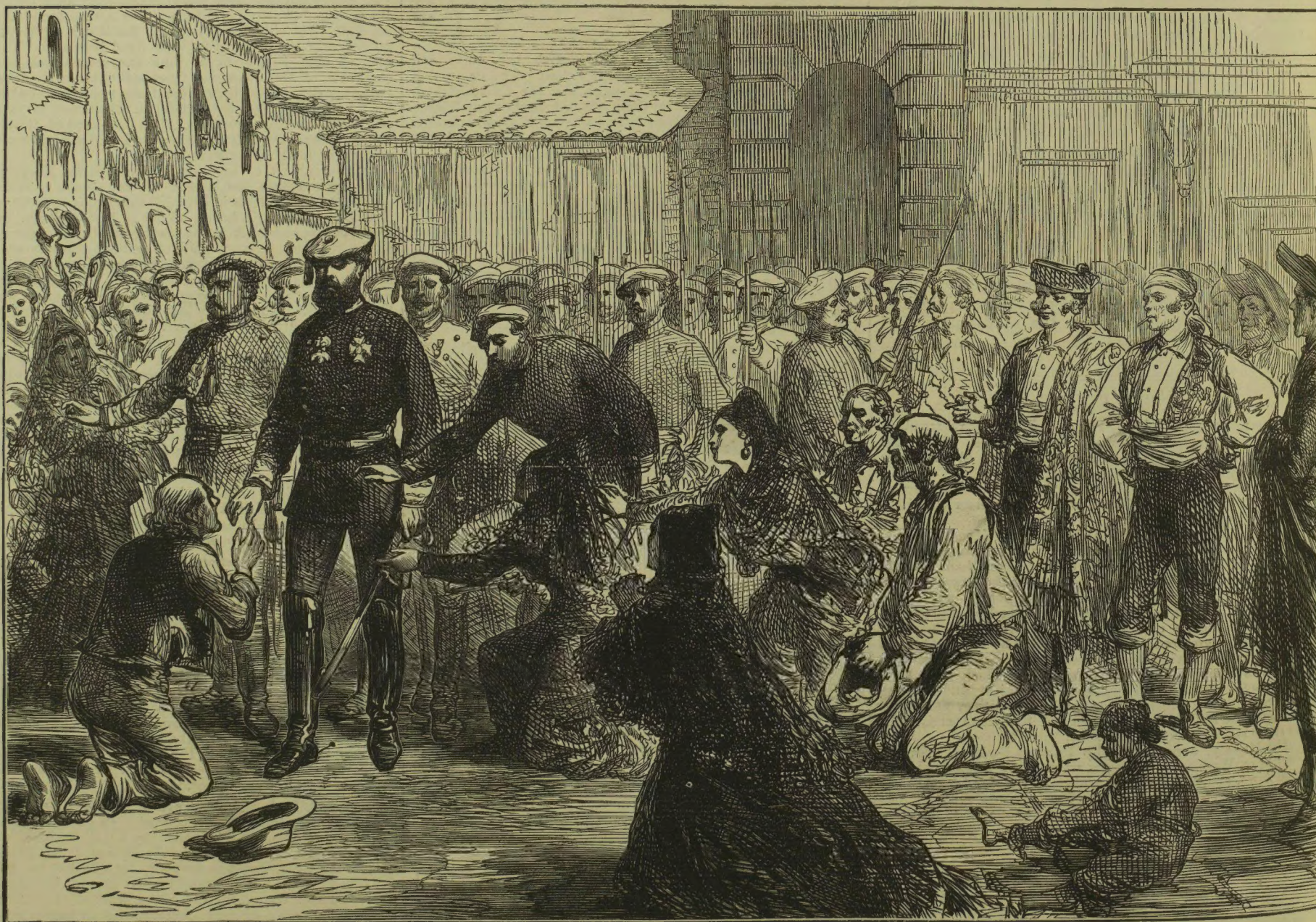
Last Saturday afternoon the three international trophies won by Scotch volunteers at Wimbledon were formally escorted by the Edinburgh and Leith volunteers to the Museum of Science and Arts, Edinburgh, where they were delivered to the Lord Provost as Lord Lieutenant of the city. Many of the Scottish twenty and of the winning teams were present.

The freedom of the town of Rothesay was presented to the Marquis of Lorne yesterday week. The ships in the bay and the houses in the town were gaily decorated. The Marquis was met at the pier by the Provost, magistrates, and inhabitants, and escorted to the Townhall, where the documentary certificate was presented by the Provost in a chest made of oak found in the old castle. In the evening Lord Lorne was entertained by the burgh authorities at a banquet, at which the Marquis of Bute was present.

Kidbrook Park, the residence of the late Lord Colchester, near East Grinstead, Sussex, comprising a noble mansion, with pleasure-grounds, and surrounded by a well-timbered estate of 207 acres, was sold on Tuesday, by Messrs. P. D. Tuckett and Co., at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, for £24,000, to Mr. Henry Freshfield, partner in the well-known firm of solicitors. The Warren Farm, containing 333 acres, was sold to Mr. S. Copestake for £14,000—Jersey Davissonerie, an estate containing one hundred verges of land, which will let for £4 per verge, was sold by auction, by Bernard Hastings, on the 29th ult., at £79 10s. per verge.



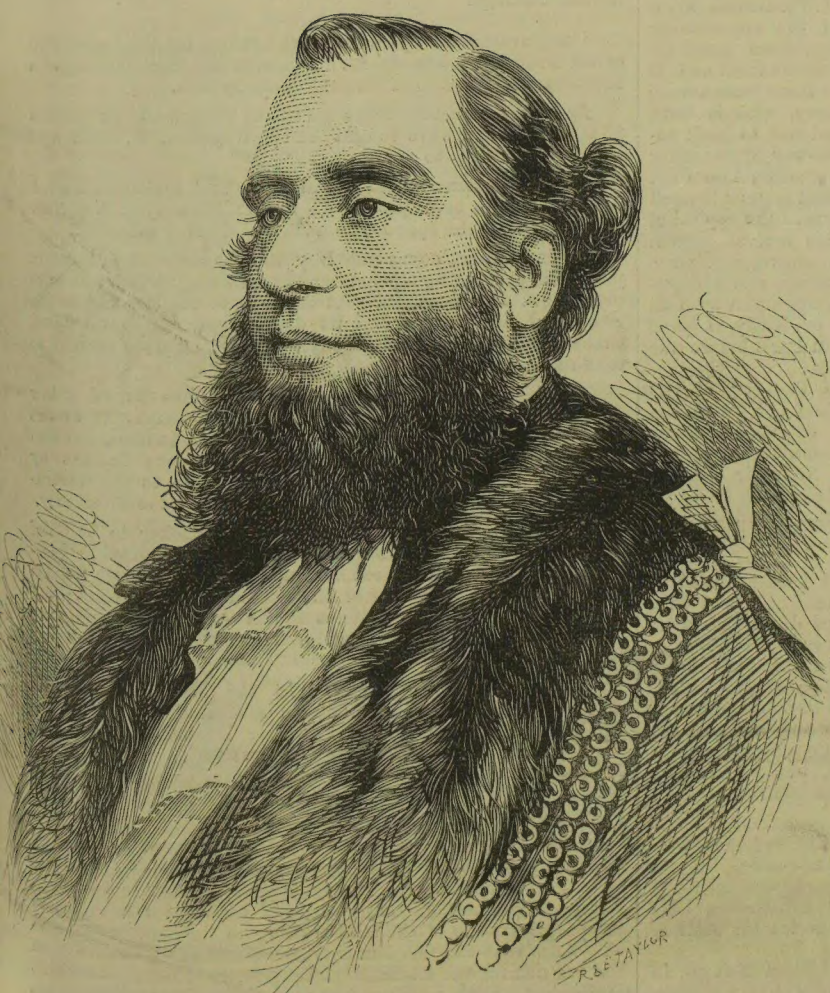
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: A CARLIST OUTPOST NEAR PAMPELUNA,
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



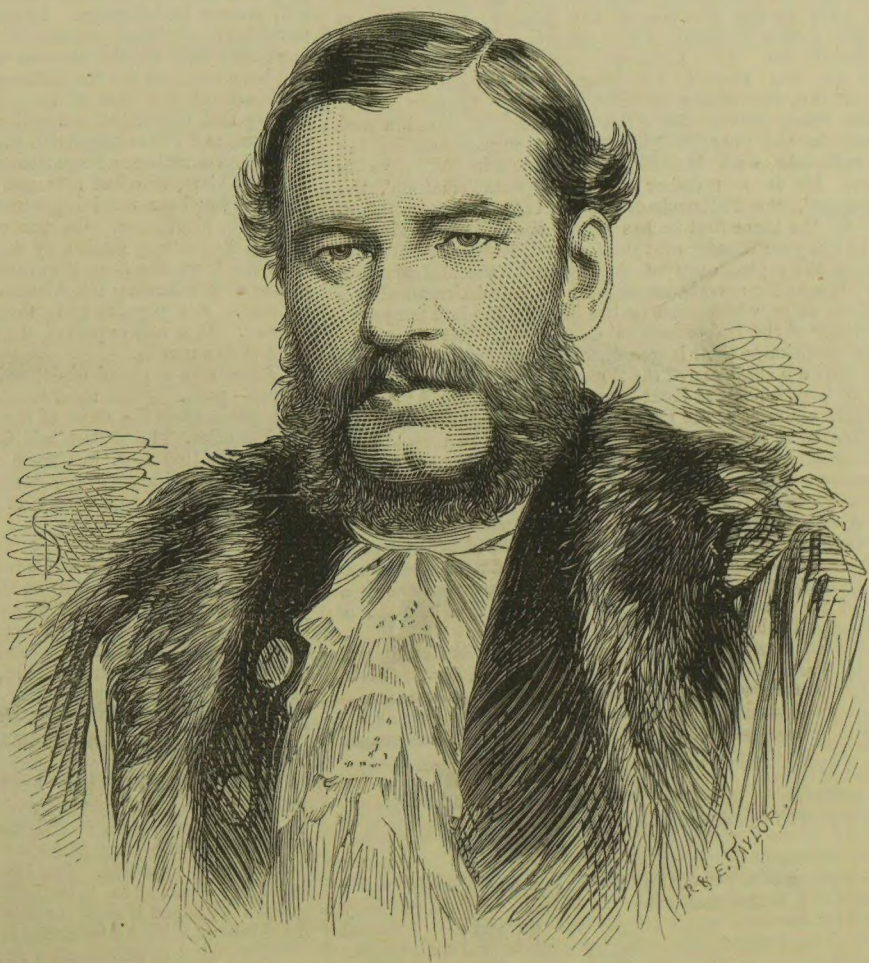
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: SKETCH IN THE SQUARE, ESTELLA—DON CARLOS RETURNING FROM MASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON (MR. ALDERMAN STONE).



ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF ELLIS.



MR. SHERIFF SHAW.

The Extra Supplement.

"GOOD FRIENDS" AND "AUTUMN."

In addition to the interest which attaches to every recent work by Mr. Alma Tadema in virtue of its intrinsic art-excellence, an extrinsic interest of sympathy will naturally be excited in the bosom of the generous by the mention of the artist's name on recalling the terrible disaster which lately wrecked his house and studio. Our readers are aware that Mr. Tadema was one of the principal sufferers by the explosion in the Regent's Canal. To an ordinary house-proprietor such a disaster would be a very serious blow; but it could scarcely fail to fall far more heavily on any artist, for, almost invariably, he furnishes his home and painting-room with reference more or less to his professional pursuits. The observation applies with very unusual force in the case of Mr. Tadema, for it is well known that he had made it a hobby for years to surround himself with such objects, and to decorate his residence and studio in such a way as to aid in and associate with those archaeological studies which are turned to so good account in his works. Happily, Mr. Tadema was away when the catastrophe took place. Most fortunately his paintings were not injured; and we rejoice to hear that he has borne his loss with manly fortitude, and has been working away with undiminished energy in a make-shift atelier. Perhaps we may look forward to pictures of the Destruction of Pompeii, or Marius Amidst the Ruins of Carthage, suggested by his own unfortunate experiences.

The two drawings we engrave (both of which were in the last exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society) belong, by the costumes and accessories, to the artist's long series of illustrations of the domestic and social life of the ancient Romans. Occasionally Mr. Tadema deals with historical and dramatic incidents from the same epoch, as in his great picture of the discovery of Claudius, the future Emperor. Then, a whole series of his works, marked by equal learning and research, relate to the still earlier Egyptian civilisation. But he is never more acceptable than in morceaux of such familiar character as those before us. The details in pictures of this class are derived from the great Naples Museum of Pompeian antiquities or other sources of information respecting Roman life.

The little girl in the upper engraved picture has retired to a cubiculum of a Roman house. From the entrance we catch a glimpse across the atrium and through the fauces of the distant peristyle. She has an intention probably of taking her siesta, but she lies awake in blissful contentment, nursing her doll, and with her pet terrier on her pillow. Pussy, too, stalks in confidently. She also is one of the little lady's "Good Friends."

The lower drawing represents one of the marble seats erected in gardens, and by the wayside, the date of which is approximately indicated by the name of the Emperor Hadrian so ostentatiously set forth in the inscription thereon. The suggestions of "Autumn" in the yellowing foliage, the evening sky, the sauntering lovers, and the pensive air of the seated figures, are very beautiful in the drawing. Mr. Tadema has frequently adopted the novel dimensions or proportions of these drawings, and he has shown himself a skilful designer and composer in filling such narrow strips. For certain situations—as, for example, panels or other restricted spaces—designs which have all the essential elements of much larger pictures must be very handy and valuable.

THE LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

The usual ceremony of presenting the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor was performed on Monday last. We take from the *City Press* the following biographical notices:—

Mr. Alderman Stone, the new Lord Mayor, is descended from an ancient family, who, for more than 300 years, have been landed proprietors and residents at Framfield, near Lewes, in Sussex. He was educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, under Dr. Lemprière, and was afterwards articled to Mr. F. N. Devey, of Ely-place. He was, after examination, admitted as an attorney and solicitor in 1839, and in the following year he was Under-Sheriff to Mr. Alderman Farcomb, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year 1840-1. He practised as a solicitor in the City from 1840 to 1864, when he retired from the profession. In 1850, when Mr. Alderman Farcomb was Lord Mayor, he acted as his honorary private secretary, and was instrumental in arranging the banquet given in that year to the Mayors of the United Kingdom, at which the Prince Consort was a guest. He was in 1865 Under-Sheriff to Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy. In 1864 he was elected Alderman of the ward of Bassishaw, on the retirement of Mr. Edward Conder. Mr. Alderman Stone served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1867-8 (the year memorable for the Fenian outbreak), with Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., as his colleague. He is a member of the Spectacle-makers', the Haberdashers', the Tallowchandlers' and the Coopers' Companies. Of the three first he has served the office of Master, and he is this year Master of the Coopers' Company. He has been one of the representatives of the City at the Metropolitan Board of Works for several years. He is also chairman of the Police Committee, which office he has filled for the last ten years. As a member of the Haberdashers' Company, he has given considerable attention to their large educational and charitable institutions; and he is chairman of the Board of Managers for the erection of two large schools at Hoxton and Hatcham. Mr. Alderman Stone is also a justice of the peace for the county of Surrey. His country seat is at Hollington, Sussex; and his town residence, 23, Park-lane. He married, and was left early in life a widower, with one son; but in 1850 married Mary, the last surviving child of the late Mr. James Albers, of Lloyd's.

Mr. Alderman Ellis, the senior Sheriff, is head of the firm of Messrs. Gadsden, Ellis, and Co., auctioneers, of Old Broad-street. He has been an Alderman of London for five or six years, succeeding his partner, Sir John Musgrove. He was previously a member of the Court of Common Council. He is a Warden of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Mr. Sheriff Shaw is an iron merchant at Stockton and Hartlepool, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Shaw, Thomson, and Co., of Leadenhall-street. He has twice contested the Parliamentary representation of Aberdeen, his native place, but unsuccessfully. He has written some essays on subjects of practical interest, under the nom-de-plume of "A Silent Member."

Our portraits of the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs are from photographs by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Cheapside.

The elections of town councillors in the municipal boroughs of England and Wales took place on Monday. In the majority of cases the contests were fought out on strictly political grounds; in some instances a religious dispute was uppermost; while in others questions of merely local interest governed the choice of the burgesses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 5.

Last Sunday's election in the Pas de Calais resulted as expected, for this department has always been noted for its Bonapartist sentiments. It indicates nothing, therefore, that M. Delisse-Engrand, the Imperialist mayor of Bethune, has triumphed over the Republican candidate, M. François Brasse; but it is worthy of note that the latter polled no fewer than 74,181 votes, against the 84,460 obtained by his adversary; whereas on previous occasions the Democratic representatives in this department have never been able to secure more than two-thirds of that number. M. Delisse-Engrand's success is partially due to the withdrawal of the Legitimist nominee, M. Jonglez de Ligne, the majority of whose supporters voted for the Bonapartist candidate at last Sunday's poll. We have three more elections on Sunday next—in the Drôme, the Nord, and the Oise. In the first of these departments, M. Madier de Montjau, a Republican of '48, who was by the side of the representative Baudin when he was shot down by the soldiers of the Prince President, and was himself wounded, is the Democratic candidate. In the Drôme M. Parsy is the Republican nominee, his antagonist being M. Fievet, Mayor of Masny, who shortly after the declaration of war in 1870 wrote to the Emperor complimenting him on having taken that "vigorous step." In the Oise there are a couple of Republican candidates, both of whom decline to withdraw, consequently there will be a division of the Republican votes. M. Gustave Levavas, sen., represents the Left Centre, and M. André Rousselle the Extreme Left—the Conservative candidate being the Duc de Mouchy, husband of Princess Anna Murat. As in all probability there will be two polls in the Oise, it has been arranged that the Republican nominee who obtains in the first instance the least votes shall withdraw at the second poll in favour of the other. The Republican party, I may add, counts upon a complete victory in all three departments.

At the meeting of the Permanent Committee, a few days ago, M. d'Aboville, a Legitimist member, took Duc Decazes to task, apropos of the attitude of French representative at the recent military congress at Brussels, but failed to elicit any satisfactory reply. MM. Philippoteaux and Calmon then protested against the rigour with which the Republican press continued to be treated, urging that the new Press Bill should be laid before the Assembly immediately on its reassembling, and that the state of siege should be raised. M. Tailhaud, the Minister of Justice, promised to occupy himself concerning the new press law, but declined to give any assurances concerning the removal of the state of siege. A very stormy debate ensued apropos of the recent court-martial at Marseilles—MM. Picard, Terard, and De Mahy condemning the arrests; and M. Tailhaud making the best excuses he could on behalf of the Government. The Democratic representatives urged that the commissary of police who instigated the prosecutions having been removed for immorality, and that seventy-three out of the 130 persons arrested having been set at liberty, the sentences passed at the recent trials ought at least to be revised; but the Minister of Justice, while admitting the circumstances of the commissary's dismissal to be true, declined any further interference. The committee eventually broke up, arranging to hold one more meeting before the return of the Assembly.

Some sensation has been caused in Paris by M. Ferdinand Duval, the Préfet of the Seine, having called upon the Municipal Council, whose term of office is just expiring, to vote a loan of £10,400,000 for the purpose of liquidating the city's floating debt, restoring a score of churches, commencing the works for the new cemetery at Mery-sur-Oise, and building various additional abattoirs and markets. Only one third of the money he asks for is to be laid out during the coming year, and the press almost unanimously inquires why M. Duval should be in such a hurry to obtain the whole sum. The truth is, the Préfet fancies that he can persuade the present council to vote the projects in question, but fears that its successors will be less tractable. The powers of the present councillors expire four weeks hence, and it seems monstrous that they should pledge their successors to carry out undertakings of this magnitude. Besides, these £10,400,000 will only suffice to commence the works in question, which, once begun, would of course have to be completed, and on the coming councils would devolve the onus of providing the necessary funds. So unpopular is the proposed step that it seems scarcely possible M. Ferdinand Duval will secure its adoption. In anticipation of the approaching municipal elections numerous private Republican meetings have been held for the purpose of selecting candidates, and it has been resolved for the future not to choose these from among members of the Assembly. M. E. Lockroy, who is both deputy and municipal councillor, has decided not to seek reelection, and his example will probably be followed by the other outgoing councillors who possess seats in the Versailles Assembly.

M. Thiers, who has returned from Italy and is now located at Nice, has been receiving numerous ovations in the capital of the Alpes Maritimes. On the occasion of his arrival he was met at the railway station by an enthusiastic crowd, and since then the town has been illuminated in his honour, and a deputation of the leading inhabitants has waited upon him with an address. His popularity in the provinces is evidently as great as ever. It is not expected that he will be in Paris before the close of the month.

There was a grand diplomatic dinner, on Tuesday, at the Elysée—probably the most recherché state banquet which has been given since the days of the magnificent entertainments at the Tuileries. The British and German Ambassadors are absent from Paris just now, but were represented by their Chargés d'Affaires; and among the guests was the Marquis de la Vega-Armijo, the Plenipotentiary of the newly-recognised Spanish Republic.

SPAIN.

It is announced from Bayonne that the bombardment of Irun by the Carlists began on Wednesday morning, and that on the previous day 1000 Republican troops disembarked at Fontarabia. There was an engagement between Republicans and Carlists at Villafranca yesterday week, in which the latter are said to have been defeated, with the loss of 120 killed, besides wounded and prisoners. Among the Republican troops under General Esteban a mutiny has broken out, and a large force has been sent to suppress it. Two French ships have lately been fired upon by the Republicans, but no one was injured, and apologies have been made for the attacks.

ITALY.

The winter session of the Roman University was opened on Monday by the new Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Bonghi, who presided. An inaugural discourse was delivered by Signor Mancini on International Law and Arbitration. He paid an eloquent tribute to England and America for settling the Alabama dispute by arbitration.

The Pope has addressed a circular to the Italian Bishops, in which he says that the clergy and the Catholics should abstain from voting at the approaching elections, and should not exert

their influence on behalf of any of the candidates. His Holiness has presented a gold medal to the Bishop of Paderborn, accompanied by a very complimentary letter. The English College in Rome has presented the Pope with £2600, and £2000 was offered to his Holiness by the Roman Catholics in England.

GERMANY.

In opening the German Parliament, on Thursday week, the Emperor William delivered a speech from the throne. His Majesty began by enumerating a long list of measures that will be submitted to the House, including bills relating to judicial procedure, military affairs, and monetary matters, a budget for Alsace and Lorraine, and a measure concerning civil marriage. Referring to foreign affairs, the Emperor said that the relations of his Government with all other countries are pacific and amicable, and that any temptation to employ the united power of the empire otherwise than for its defence is far from his mind. The Imperial speech was loudly cheered, and Prince Bismarck afterwards declared the Parliament open. In Saturday's sitting Herr von Forckenbeck was almost unanimously elected President. Baron Schenk von Stauffenberg, Bavarian National Liberal, was elected First Vice-President; and Dr. Haenel, Progressist, Second Vice-President. By the Financial Bill of the German Empire for 1875, submitted to the Reichstag on Tuesday, it was shown that the total estimated expenditure would be 521,801,139 reichsmarks, and that this sum is balanced by the revenue. On Wednesday the postal treaties with Chili and Peru were read the third time and passed, and the bill for the introduction of the Imperial coinage law into Alsace and Lorraine was read the first and second time.

Alsace and Lorraine are to have a Provincial Representative Assembly, and an Imperial decree has been issued setting forth the constitution of this body.

Prince Hohenlohe has completed his business in Berlin and returned to his diplomatic post at Paris.

Kullmann, the baffled assassin of Prince Bismarck, has been condemned to fourteen years' imprisonment, with the addition of ten years' deprivation of civil rights.

Herr Schneiders, a chaplain who had been exiled by the German authorities, but had repeatedly returned and exercised ecclesiastical functions at Trèves, was arrested, on Sunday, after having celebrated Divine service in a church there. An attempt was made to rescue him, but it was unsuccessful.

AMERICA.

Returns of the elections are telegraphed, and they are generally favourable to the Democratic party. The most notable victories of that political section are the election of their candidates for the governorships of New York State and Massachusetts. A considerable majority of members of Congress belonging to that party have also been returned. Governor Kellogg and Major Burke have had a violent encounter at New Orleans. The latter attempted to horsewhip the former, and shots were exchanged by the antagonists, but without effect. Two persons have been killed in negro riots at Mobile.

Loss of property to the estimated value of 400,000 dollars has been caused by fire at Greencastle, Indiana, and there have been extensive forest fires in that State and in Ohio.

An embassy from Hawaii has arrived at San Francisco in order to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

INDIA.

The Viceroy returned to Calcutta on Monday. His Excellency has decided upon the abandonment of Hazareebaugh as a military station for Europeans. The first batch of troops for the expedition against the Dufflas, a hill tribe in the extreme north-east, left Calcutta on Monday.

The bridge over the Hooghly is a great success.

AUSTRALIA.

The Parliament of New South Wales has been reopened. The Governor of the colony, in his opening speech, intimated that little public business would be dealt with until after the general election. He announced the intention of the Government to reduce annually the public debt.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

An official telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson confirming the intelligence already published of the unconditional cession of the Fiji Islands to this country. Sir Hercules Robinson, upon accepting the cession, formed a provisional Government, imposed taxes, and framed a code of civil and criminal law. He announces that King Thakambau has sent his favourite war club, adorned with emblems of peace, as a present to her Majesty, together with a dutiful message.

The Governor of Syria has issued orders for the suppression of all Protestant schools in his province. The building of a Protestant school at Jaffa was stopped by him.

Le Figaro says that there are yet in France and its colonies 25,000 men who have fought under Napoleon I., their ages being from eighty to ninety.

Messrs. Siemens Brothers announce that the direct United States cable has been picked up by the Faraday in a perfect state, and that the splice was made on Monday morning.

An expedition, commanded by the Emperor of Morocco in person, is proceeding against certain refractory tribes who have broken out into rebellion. At the date of the last advices the army had not yet reached its destination; but it was stated that some of the rebel chiefs showed fear, and were anxious to take refuge on French territory.

The Legislative Assembly of Panama has passed a law accepting the views of the National Government as to the means to be adopted for civilising the Darien Indians, and also approving the project to introduce water into Panama by aqueduct. Dr. Orosemena (Secretary of State to the Government) and General Espinosa are candidates for the Presidency.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Charles Packer to be Chief Judge of the Island of Barbadoes. It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Mr. George Dundas to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent; and Mr. William Frederick Haynes Smith Attorney-General, and Mr. Nicholas Atkinson Solicitor-General, for the colony of British Guiana.

A despatch from Cincinnati in the New York papers says:—"A very successful balloon ascension was made here this afternoon (Oct. 19) by Professor Donaldson, who was accompanied by a bridal party of six persons. At the height of about a mile above the city the marriage ceremony was performed. The balloon landed safely about three miles from the place of ascension."

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the news from the gold-fields is encouraging, and that some fine nuggets have been found. The diamond-fields, on the other hand, remain in an unsatisfactory state, and a lawsuit with regard to the proprietorship of the land is going on. From the Cape we also learn that the German corvette *Gazelle* left Table Bay on the 4th ult. for the island of Kerguelen, to observe the transit of Venus. Lord Lindsay had left for the Mauritius in his yacht, with the same object.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mrs. Stirling will give a series of six readings at the Quebec Institute on Wednesday evenings, beginning next Wednesday.

Sir Charles Reed presided, yesterday week, at the opening of the new board schools in Saunders-road, Notting-hill. The school will accommodate 200 boys, 200 girls, and 300 infants.

The India Museum is closed, in consequence of the arrangements necessary for the transfer of the collection to South Kensington.

At the last meeting of the Regent's Park Explosion Relief Fund Committee it was reported that the subscriptions amounted to £4500. Colonel Trevelyan and Dr. Cassel were appointed distributors of relief in certain authorised cases.

The fifth session of the Victoria Discussion Society was opened on Tuesday evening, by Mrs. E. M. King, who read a paper on "The Science of Domestic Economy." Miss Emily Faithfull presided.

A programme of the Lord Mayor's procession on Monday next has been published. The cortege will start from Guildhall at a quarter to two in the afternoon, and pass through the City and the Strand to Westminster, returning by the Embankment.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Hogg, M.P., in distributing prizes won at the South Kensington examinations by pupils of the North London School for Art, spoke with satisfaction of the progress that is being made in England in the study of art and science.

A report made to the Metropolitan Board of Works estimates that it would cost a million and a half of money to make the bridges over the Thames free of toll, and it is suggested that that amount could be provided for by extending the coal and wine duties for fifteen years beyond their present limit.

The vestry of St. Pancras have resolved to go to Parliament for a bill to enable the church trustees of that parish to contribute £1000 towards preserving the old churchyard as an open space and an ornamental garden. The vestry themselves also resolved to contribute £1000 out of the rates for the same object.

Dr. Carpenter last Saturday evening delivered, at the Birkbeck Institution, the second of a series of lectures on geology, which he is giving under the auspices of the Trustees of the British Museum. The branch of the subject dealt with in this address was the continuity of life on the globe.

The seventh annual dinner of the Goldsmiths and Jewellers' Annuity and Asylum Institution was served at the Guildhall Tavern, on Monday evening, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Mr. G. Lambert, of Coventry, the president of the institution, and Sir John Bennett, the trustee, were amongst those present. The subscription list amounted to £176.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 91,576, of whom 34,876 were in workhouses and 56,700 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 7871, 12,840, and 24,563 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 664, of whom 411 were men, 212 women, and 41 children.

Presiding, on Monday night, at the opening meeting of the session of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., delivered an address, in the course of which he made reference to the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, recommending that the questions connected with it should be considered dispassionately, and that all concerned in the work should labour together hand in hand. The president also expressed regret at the refusal of Mr. Ruskin to accept the gold medal of the institute, and announced that the honour had been transferred to Mr. Street.

Sir Bartle Frere presided, on Monday (in the absence of the Lord Mayor), at a meeting at the Mansion House in aid of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. The chairman having opened the proceedings with an interesting speech, Dr. Steere, Bishop of Central Africa, moved, and Mr. Hubbard, M.P., seconded, a resolution to the effect that there is more to be done for Africa and the Africans, and that the gift of freedom to the slave should be followed by loving care and Christian teaching. This motion having been passed, another, moved by the Bishop of London, and recommending the mission to public support, was also carried.

There were 2359 births and 1368 deaths registered in London last week. The births exceeded by 20, and the deaths were 149 below, the average numbers. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 8 from measles, 128 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 12 from whooping-cough, 43 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea. The 43 deaths referred to fever exceeded by 13 those in the previous week, although they were 10 below the corrected average weekly number, and included 7 certified as typhus, 28 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever. The deaths registered from scarlet fever, which in the three previous weeks had been 107, 118, and 105, rose last week to 128, a number higher than in any week since the end of 1870. Six deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature was 53.3 deg.

The first meeting of the Farmers' Club during the winter season was held, at the Salisbury Hotel, on Monday evening—Mr. E. M. Major Lucas in the chair. The subject of discussion was sanitary reform in villages; and upon this a comprehensive paper was read by Mr. James Howard, one of the Liberal members for Bedford in the last Parliament. A long discussion followed, and amongst the speakers was Dr. Voelcker, who has been elected chairman of the club for 1875.—There was a meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture in London on Tuesday, at which reports in favour of reform in local taxation and the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture were received, and a resolution was passed urging a reorganisation of the road system.

A final meeting of the executive committee of the Bengal Famine Fund was held on Tuesday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair. His Lordship stated that the committee had held more than twenty meetings, and had collected close upon £130,000, which, with the exception of the few thousand pounds they had now to deal with, had been transmitted to India. The meeting passed, without a dissentient voice, a resolution that the balance (£3650) should be sent to India. An eloquent tribute of thanks to the Lord Mayor was then unanimously adopted. In recognition of the able manner in which Mr. Vine (private secretary to the Lord Mayor) has discharged the duties of secretary to the Famine Fund committee, he has been presented with a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas.

The concluding meeting of the committee of the Social Science Congress was held in Glasgow on Tuesday. A balance of over £300 was voted to local charities. It was reported that the cash receipts at the recent congress amounted to £200 more than at any previous congress for the last eight years.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, J. A., to be Rector of Cowlam, Yorkshire.
Arden, A. W., Vicar of All Saints'; Chaplain of the Sudbury Union.
Barthropp, N. Shafto; Rector of Itton, near Chepstow.
Baynam, Arthur; to be Rural Dean of Potterne, first portion.
Beard, A.; Rector of Great Greenford, Middlesex.
Brooke, Canon; Rector of Bath.
Burgess, J. H.; Rector of Devizes.
Burton, R. C.; Curate (sole charge) of Dinton, Bucks.
Champneys, Weldon; Vicar of Haslingden, Lancashire.
Colby, E. R.; Senior Curate of Tormohun, Torquay, Devon.
Crump, Chivers H.; Curate of Yealmpton, Plymouth.
Darby, E. A.; Perpetual Curate of Dendron, Ulverstone.
Douglas, R.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Dewsbury.
Eld, J. H.; Rector of Belbroughton, Worcestershire.
Ersline, H. M.; Rector of Longmarton, Westmorland.
Fincher, Joseph G.; Incumbent of St. Alban's, Cheetwood.
French, Thomas Valpy; Vicar of Erith.
Gawne, R. M.; Rector of Reymerston, Norfolk.
Greene, Carleton; Vicar of Great Barford with Roxton, Beds.
Gwynne, R.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Soho.
Hannah, Dr.; non-residential Prebend of Sidlesham, Chichester Cathedral.
Heath, Lewis Wilson; Perpetual Curate of Newland.
Henham, J. L.; Vicar of Kingsbury, Middlesex.
Henley, Francis George; Rector of Lyddinch, Dorset.
Heurtley, C. A.; Vicar of Shirburn, Oxfordshire.
Hooley, S. C.; Vicar of Tharston, Norfolk.
Ibbotson, Edmund; Curate of St. Paul's, Lorrimer-square, London.
Jelf, George, Vicar of Blackmoor; Vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex.
La Barte, W. W.; Warden of the Rochester Diocesan House of Mercy, Great Waltham, Essex.
Lake, Walter James; Rector of Farnley.
Langley, W.; Assistant Curate of St. Matthew's, Leicester.
Leeke, J. Cox; Vicar of St. James's, Kidbrooke, Blackheath.
Leitch, Robert; Curate in the parish church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with Sole Charge of Blackfordby.
Lewis, George Bridges; Vicar of Kensing.
Lloyd, J. F.; Rector of Newton Wold, Lincolnshire.
Lyttel, E. Z.; Sole Charge of Paston with Werrington, Peterborough.
McCaull, J.; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor elect.
Marsden, T.; Rector of St. John's, Southwark.
Mayor, William; Vicar of Swine.
Mellor, W. J.; Rector of Colwick, Notts; Vicar of Rodmersham, Kent.
Owen, John Stanley; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Sheerness.
Paterson, C.; Chaplain to the Coventry Union.
Perry, Arthur John; Vicar of Peock, Cornwall.
Rosenthal, S.; Vicar of Mylor and Vicar of Flushing.
Samson, E.; Vicar of Breton, Staffordshire.
Sinclair, W.; non-residential Prebend of Gates in Chichester Cathedral.
Sketcheley, H. P.; Curate of Wilton-cum-Netherhampton, Salisbury.
Smith, Edgar; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Highgate.
Stephens, James; Chaplain of the Devonport Prison.
Swainson, Charles, Vicar of Nutley, Sussex; Rector of Charlton, Kent.
Swayne, W. J.; Vicar of Chitterne.
Taylor, J. W. Vernon; Curate of Pantown with Wragby.
Wensley, Edward B.; Vicar of All-Hallows', Hoo, near Chesham.

At Malton, on Tuesday, the Archbishop of York met the clergy in conference. There were about seventy present.

The Bishop of Peterborough yesterday week distributed, at Leicester, the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates in the Oxford local examination and those obtained by students in the Leicester science classes. Mr. Kempson, the Mayor, occupied the chair.

The Bishop of London was present, on Tuesday, at the opening of a new wing of the chapel-of-ease parochial schools, Liverpool-road, Islington, which wing will be called the "Hambleton Memorial Rooms," in memory of the late Incumbent, the Rev. John Hambleton, M.A., who died in 1865.

Three beautiful memorial windows, designed and executed by Messrs. Mayer, were erected last week in Okeford Fitzpaine church. The centre window represents our Lord's death on Calvary, and is a memorial to the Rev. George Rivers Hunter; while the two side windows, containing groups of the Last Supper and the Resurrection, are in memory of the Rev. Robert Cholmeley Price.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Ely Diocesan Conference, in July, an influential committee met at Cambridge, on Thursday week—the Bishop in the chair—when it was determined to take steps to raise subscriptions for the rebuilding of the north-west transept of Ely Cathedral by an appeal to the diocese and the country generally. The cost of this work is put by Sir Gilbert Scott at between £25,000 and £28,000.

Wakefield parish church, an ancient edifice dedicated to All Saints, was reopened on Tuesday, after having been restored and altered. The restoration has been in progress since 1857, and the total cost of the work carried out hitherto is estimated at £21,000, of which £2000 remains to be raised. The Bishop of Ripon preached the sermon. There was a luncheon afterwards in the saloon of the Corn Exchange.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Robert C. Moberley, M.A., senior student of Christ Church, has been nominated Pro-Proctor in place of the Hon. and Rev. S. J. Fremantle, deceased.

Mr. Evelyn Abbott, M.A., has been unanimously elected to a fellowship at Balliol.

The following elections to fellowships have been held at All Souls:—Mr. Arthur Francis Leach, scholar of New; Mr. Redcliffe, exhibitioner of Corpus Christi; Mr. Whitmore, commoner of Balliol; and Mr. Cholmondeley, junior student of Christ Church.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's) resigned his office on Tuesday morning, and before doing so delivered on address to the Senate, in which he congratulated that body on the general peace and prosperity with which the University continues to be favoured. He reports that the scheme for providing lectures in populous places has been remarkably successful, one feature being that working men take great interest in the movement, and show a willingness to purchase tickets. The scheme is self-supporting, and likely to remain in an active and efficient state. The Rev. S. G. Phear, D.D., Master of Emmanuel, has been elected in Dr. Cookson's place.

The following elections to fellowships have taken place at St. John's:—Mr. W. A. Haslam, Mr. H. S. Foxwell, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. C. H. H. Cook, Mr. T. T. Gurney, Mr. W. Garnett, Mr. S. Garrett, and Mr. J. D. H. Dickson have been elected Fellows of St. Peter's.

The following elections have taken place at Emmanuel:—Mr. H. W. Madge to a scholarship on Dr. Thorpe's foundation; Mr. A. W. Streaue to the Hubbard Exhibition.

The number of non-collegiate students exceeds seventy; of these sixty-five are undergraduates, and twenty-one are freshmen this term. Contributions are invited for the formation of the library for them: the University has given £50.

The Irish Church Representative Body have informed the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, that, in consequence of the secularisation of the college, they cannot permit the Divinity School and the theological teaching of Trinity College to remain under the control of the board. They demand from Government an endowment of £100,000 for the support of a Protestant Divinity School for Ireland.

Sir Alexander Grant, D.C.L., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, opened the winter session, on Monday, by an address reviewing the academical history of the year. The medical faculties were opened on Tuesday.

Principal Shairp delivered the opening address of the session at the University of St. Andrew's on Tuesday. Referring to the chair of education to be founded in connection with the University and with that of Edinburgh, he stated that the trustees of the late Dr. Andrew Bell had presented £4000 to St. Andrew's towards the endowing of the chair, and the remainder of the funds which were needed would, it was hoped, be provided by Government.

The nomination of candidates for the rectorial chair at the Glasgow University has taken place, the gentlemen nominated being Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Emerson.

In December there will be an election to fifteen foundation scholarships at Marlborough College, of the annual value of £30, confined to the sons of clergymen. Full information may be obtained of the Bursar, at the college.

LAW AND POLICE.

Michaelmas Term was opened on Monday with the ceremonial customary on such occasions. The Lord Chancellor received the Judges, Serjeants, and Queen's Counsel at breakfast; and the company afterwards went in procession to Westminster Hall, where the courts of law and equity were opened.

The three superior courts of common law have appointed Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. Justice Honyman, and Mr. Baron Pigott as the Judges for the trial of election petitions for the next twelve months. The Irish Judges for their trial are Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Keogh, and Mr. Baron Fitzgerald. The date of the hearing of the Stroud election petition has been altered several times—the last date fixed being the 23rd inst.

The case of Cracroft v. V. Smith, which had occupied the Court of Bankruptcy in Dublin for several days, was closed last Saturday. The issue to be determined was whether Mr. John Westley Smith, a stockbroker in Belfast, should be adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of Mr. Bernard Cracroft, a London stockbroker, to whom, it is admitted, Mr. Smith is indebted, on foot of an account, to the extent of £39,495, the amount of loss sustained on certain transactions carried out by the petitioner upon the order and at the risk of Mr. Smith. Having deliberated several hours, and after twice declaring their inability to agree upon one of the counts, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues. The Judge, however, stayed the bankruptcy proceedings pending a legal argument before one of the superior courts.

Adulteration cases were before the magistrates of Marylebone and Southwark on Saturday. The former fined a man 5s. and costs for having weighted butter with water, and the latter imposed penalties of from £3 to £10 on dairymen who had diluted their milk.

Mr. Robert Wilson, who described himself as a barrister, appeared at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, and was fined for assaulting a tradesman who, on going home in the evening, found the defendant smoking in the drawing-room. The defendant alleged that he had taken the apartments, but the complainant said he had declined to have him as a lodger.

An official visit was paid on Tuesday by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, when a coil for an 80-ton gun was welded in the presence of their Lordships.

Mr. Grant-Duff, M.P., delivered the opening address at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution yesterday week. It was a reply to Mr. Greg's article entitled "Rocks Ahead; or, The Warnings of Cassandra."

A Rio telegram of Oct. 31 alleges that an engagement with the insurgents took place outside Buenos Ayres on the 26th, but the result was uncertain. A victory is claimed by the Government troops, who remained in their original positions.

A cabman named Blair, in the employ of Mr. Johnson, cab proprietor, of Bootham, York, has fallen into the handsome inheritance of over £17,000. Blair resides at Fulford, a village adjacent to York, was formerly of Newark, and is one of a family of eight, amongst whom is shared £150,000.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. W. H. Gladstone have been, it is stated, amusing themselves at Hawarden by felling trees. The other day they cut down a fine one, on the Well House Farm, Saltney, measuring 13ft. 8in. round the trunk, the work occupying two hours.

The South American ironclad turret-ship Los Andes, of 1600 tons, built by Messrs. Laird Brothers at Birkenhead, was launched on Thursday week. She will carry two of the heaviest guns in turret. Her sister ship, El Plata, is being fitted for sea by Messrs. Laird.

The committee of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment have passed a unanimous resolution testifying to the services which the late Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., rendered to the cause which he had so much at heart, and recording their deep sense of the loss sustained through his death.

The Russian exploring party who have surveyed the ground between the north-western extremity of Lake Aral and the Mertvi-Kultuk, or north-eastern bay of the Caspian, are back at Orenburg. According to their official telegram to the Government, the Aral is 250 ft. above the level of the Caspian, a fact which will facilitate the construction of the contemplated canal.

There has been a virulent outbreak of typhoid fever at Over and Lower Darwen, in Lancashire—at least 1200 cases having been reported, while forty-four deaths have occurred since Oct. 8. A medical officer, who was sent down by the Local Government Board to investigate the origin of the visitation, attributes it to the filthy condition of the place.

All the difficulties which surrounded a settlement of the colliery dispute in the West Riding have been overcome. The whole of the men on strike, numbering 12,000, have agreed to resume work at once, and to leave the settlement of the quarrel to arbitration. The matter in dispute is whether the hands should submit to a reduction of 20 per cent.—The Recorder of London, who was made the umpire in an arbitration respecting the wages of 60,000 Durham coal-miners, has made his award, reducing their pay by nearly 10 per cent.

Sir John Kennaway, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the meeting of the supporters of the East Devon County School, and distributed the prizes. He said the work of educating the middle classes of this country was of paramount importance, and he hoped the endowed schools would be more and more utilised, and that the work that was begun by the late Commissioners would be carried on by their successors. Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., said he hoped the endowments of England would be made more useful, not only to the middle but the humblest class, and thus give to the poor a step on the ladder and an opportunity to struggle up.



"A TORCHLIGHT DANCE IN THE HIGHLANDS" BY M. ZICHY.

FROM A PICTURE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Have you seen Henry Irving's Hamlet?" will be, one may venture to predict, for many months to come, a much more frequent and a much more important question in London society than was the popular inquiry during the summer of 1873, "Have you seen the Shah?" But with a difference. A vast number of educated and intellectual people were not actuated by the slightest curiosity to set eyes upon Nasr-ed-Deen: they were content to gaze upon his "counterfeit presentment" in the pages of this Journal; but everybody has been anxious to see Mr. Irving's Hamlet in *propria persona*; and it will merely be a question of time how long it will take all the play-goers in the United Kingdom, including the strangers within our gates, to witness his marvellously intelligent and artistic rendering of the most arduous and difficult character in the whole Shakspearean repertory.

With dramatic criticism I have obviously nothing whatever to do, and I would not willingly trench by so much as an inch on the domain of the appreciative gentleman who has judged the performance of that wonderful Saturday night at the Lyceum. The study of the language of Shakspeare is, however, the common heritage, not only of professional critics, but of all scholars; and as a Shakspearean student I am emboldened to ask how Mr. Irving can justify his reciting the

Look here, upon this picture and on this,

without any reference to the substantial effigies of the brothers, when, in the very next line, the poet calls the pictures—

The counterfeit presentment of two brothers.

Now I submit, in the interest of plain English, that a verbal description—sometimes called a "word-picture"—cannot be "a counterfeit presentment." A counterfeit is something actually and corporeally simulated by means of writing, engraving, painting, or modelling. For example, a man might say, "I will give you the picture of a counterfeit bank-note;" but if he tried to pass the "counterfeit presentment"—that is to say, the forged semblance of a bank-note—he would run the risk of a long term of penal servitude. Shakspeare is never unnecessarily ambiguous. When he is only describing that which he *thinks* he sees, he tells us so, as "In my mind's eye, Horatio." With which I leave the knotty point to the critics.

I read in the leading columns of the *Times* of Wednesday, and in an able article discussing the social condition of the French creoles in Louisiana, these remarkable words:—"A man who has an abundance of cows and calves, and vegetables and fruit of all kinds in his garden, and can set before the wayfarer a supper of excellent 'chicken gumbo,' whatever that may be, . . . cannot be altogether deprived of the comforts of the world." Why do I call these words remarkable? Simply because those which I have italicised imply an admission of not knowing everything under the sun, which, on the part of the Thunderer, may be held as awfully impressive in its candour. And yet, mark the irony of Fate. It was a special correspondent of the *Times* in New York, in 1863, who, in an upper room at Delmonico's, first initiated me into the mysteries of gumbo. I rather disliked it at first, but eventually I grew to love gumbo, even as the German student in the melodrama learned to love the bottle-imp.

But what is the peculiarly dainty dish in question? Well, there is gumbo and gumbo. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the Mrs. Rundell of America, in her great Philadelphia cookery-book, teaches you how to make "chicken gumbo," which is a kind of stew of fowl of any kind, the same being thickened by adding sundry table-spoonsful of sassafras leaves, pounded fine. But "ochra gumbo"—the Delmonico gumbo—comprises, in addition to a hodge-podge of flesh, tomatoes, onions, and salt pork, "about four dozen ochras." Mrs. S. J. Hale omits to tell her European readers what "ochra," or "okra," may be. I apprehend that I am not wrong in describing it as an annual plant, originally from the West Indies, the leaves and pods of which are much used in making soups and pickles. Still this information may fail to satisfy some people, even as the English cook who, receiving instruction in the art of making pepperpot (which is nothing without plenty of cassareepe), and who, asking what cassareepe (kassabi, cassava) might be, was told that it was the "inspissated juice of the manioc or manihot," burst into tears and gave a month's warning. Yet I daresay you could buy okra in the central avenue of Covent-garden, and cassareepe at Barto Valle's, in the Haymarket.

Here is a wondrous chance for military historians who, to a technical knowledge of drill, manœuvres, tactics, and strategy, add the spirit of literary research. The Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievich, Inspector-General of Russian Cavalry, recognising the incompleteness of the existing treatises on cavalry, has determined, with the Imperial sanction, to offer three prizes of 5000, 3000, and 2000 roubles respectively, for the three best essays on the subject. The competition, in order to encourage international scientific intercourse, is to be thrown open to foreigners; but non-Russian competitors are bound to have their essays translated into the Muscovite tongue. The manuscripts are to be handed in at St. Petersburg not later than the 11th (13th) of January, 1877. Will not this offer tempt our Hoziars and Brackenburys, our Knollys and Hentys, and the great army of special war correspondents? Here, too, is an opening for the American Generals McEllan, Sheridan, and Pleasanton, if they would but take the trouble to tell all they know about cavalry on both sides the Atlantic. And here, especially, is a magnificent opportunity for a certain editor of an English naval and military gazette, who, in addition to extended literary scholarship, possesses a special and practical knowledge of cavalry operations in war-time—a knowledge gained from campaigning in the Crimea, in America, in India, and in France—equalled by few and surpassed by none. Would Dr. W. H. Russell oblige? The first prize (£750) is worth having as a nest egg; and then there would be the right of translation into English, French, and German; to say nothing of the honour and glory, and the possible contingency of receiving some fine morning a morocco case from the Imperial Russian Embassy in London, and containing the Order of St. Anne set with brilliants.

I hear that Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is correcting the very last proofs of the second volume of his "Life of Napoleon III.," which can scarcely fail to be—looking at the events which the historian will be bound to narrate—of absorbing interest. Within a brief period the long-expected second volume may be expected to make its appearance. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has not received half enough praise for the unfailing good taste and the peculiarly sound discretion which, in his first volume, he brought into combination with his acknowledged literary skill, to all which were added the exceptional advantages he possessed from having been permitted to study the most important family archives connected with the Second Empire. His task has been a most difficult, delicate, and inviolable one. I have not the slightest idea as to whether he be

an Imperialist, but I am certain that he is not a partisan. I know that I am; for I have been an eyewitness of four revolutions in France (beginning with February, 1848), to say nothing of a number of émeutes; and I am convinced that the only possible government for France is a revival of that régime which during eighteen years gave her strength, wealth, and, humanly speaking, happiness.

There may be another reason why I am such a strong Bonapartist. I was nearly run over by a cannon-wheel in '48, I was within an inch of having my brains blown out in '51, and I was all but murdered by a select party of "gentlemen of the pavement" in '70. Thus, you see, that I have personal reasons for disliking revolutions; and, ah me! if we had only the common honesty to confess that personal and private reasons are, in nine cases out of ten, at the bottom of our public expressions of conviction, how much more truth there would be in the world! Do you know the story of Pozzo di Borgo and Napoleon the Great? They were both Corsicans, and, in youth, fast friends; but, dining one day at Ajaccio, the *pièce de résistance* being a leg of mutton, Napoleon helped himself to an undue share of the gravy. They quarrelled afterwards, and Pozzo di Borgo entered the service of Russia. Napoleon never had a more implacable foe than his quondam friend, who as a diplomatist materially conduced to his overthrow. When Caesar was finally ruined at Waterloo and the news came to Vienna that he had been banished to St. Helena, Pozzo di Borgo (it was Nesselrode who told the story) was seen to rub his hands and was heard to mutter softly, "Ah! he won't swallow up all the gravy now!" He had never forgotten that leg of mutton at Ajaccio. *Verbum sat.* Whenever I hear a man talking loudly about "public grounds," I always feel an inclination to inquire where his own private kitchen garden may be. See, on this head, Mr. Charles Greville's remarks (in the "Memoirs" just published) on party division in the Lords and Commons.

I was looking, the other day, at a capital portrait of Mlle. Albani in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, when I began to ask myself whether there was really anything very incongruous in an artistic alliance between the Drama and the Turf. The late Andrew Ducrow was apt to think that hippomachy and histrionics were incompatible. "Come," he used to say, getting fidgety at the rehearsal of some grand equestrian extravaganza; "we've had enough of the dialect (the dialogue), let's have the 'osses.'" Again, migrating from Astley's to Drury-Lane to produce the spectacle of "St. George and the Dragon," and being told that one of the dramatic personæ, having a fine bass voice, must positively sing a song in the course of the piece, he replied pettishly, "I don't care about his singing bass; but can he come down a 'rake' (an inclined plane) on a bare-backed 'oss? That's the point." On reflection, I feel inclined to disagree with Ducrow, and to be of opinion that dramatic celebrities and "the 'osses" may be very well brought in juxtaposition, at least in the columns of an illustrated journal—especially when the dramatic incidents and the sporting episodes are delineated with equal beauty and skill.

Between Drury-lane and Covent-garden but a very few footsteps need be taken, and I wish in this paragraph to cross over to Bow-street for a few moments; not with any view to noting any fresh lyrical, choreographic, or dramatic reminiscences, but for the more practical purpose of mentioning that on Tuesday, at the Police Court, Bow-street, Mr. William Dyott Burnaby, the esteemed Chief Clerk, tendered the resignation of his office to Sir Thomas Henry, the Chief Magistrate. Mr. Burnaby has completed the fiftieth year of his services to the State. The late Sir Robert Peel appointed him a junior clerk at Union Hall (now Lambeth Police Court) in 1824. Subsequently he sat, clerically, at Bow-street, under Sir Richard Birnie and Sir Frederic Roe; and it is under the honoured magistracy of Sir Thomas Henry that the good official has retired from the scene. Well entitled he is to say "Plaudite" to his audience; but it will be long, we hope, ere he says "Valete." Mr. Burnaby has been long respected by all sorts and conditions of men, but he has a special claim to commendation from the press. Two whole generations of newspaper reporters have to thank him for his unvarying urbanity and courtesy; and, besides, is he not a brother journalist? For how many years did he not edit the *Hue and Cry*, now published under a name quite as practical, but scarcely as appalling to evildoers, as the *Police Gazette*?

G. A. S.

HIGHLAND TORCHLIGHT DANCE.

The picture of which a copy has been drawn, by permission, for our two-page Engraving, was painted by a foreign artist, M. Zichy, for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following extract from "Leaves of the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," by her Majesty the Queen, is a description of a torchlight ball at Corriemulzie, the residence of Mr. Duff and Lady Agnes Duff, Sept. 10, 1852:—

"It was really a beautiful and most unusual sight. All the company were assembled there. A space about one hundred feet in length and sixty feet in width was boarded, and entirely surrounded by Highlanders bearing torches, which were placed in sockets and constantly replenished. There were seven pipers playing together, Mackay leading; and they received us with the usual salute and three cheers, and 'Nis! nis! nis!' (pronounced 'Neesh! neesh! neesh!'), the Highland 'Hip! hip! hip!' and again cheers; after which came a most animated reel. There were above sixty people, exclusive of the Highlanders, of whom there were also sixty; all the Highland gentlemen, and any who were at all Scotch, were in kilts, the ladies in evening dresses. The company and the Highlanders danced pretty nearly alternately. There were two or three sword-dances. We were upon a *haut pas*, over which there was a canopy. The whole thing was admirably done, and very well worth seeing. Albert was delighted with it. I must not omit to mention a reel danced by eight Highlanders holding torches in their hands. We left at half-past nine o'clock, and were home by a little past eleven; a long way certainly—fourteen miles I believe."

Mr. Dalglisch, who was for seventeen years one of the members for Glasgow, has received his portrait from the corporation of that city, but he has consented that the picture shall be placed in the civic galleries.—Mr. Albert Grant has been presented with a handsome silver centrepiece by the Conservatives of Kidderminster, in acknowledgment of his political services to the borough. A presentation has also been made to Mrs. Grant.—A commodious club-house, for the accommodation of the members of the Pendleton Liberal Club, Salford, has been opened. The club house has been built, at a cost of £4000, by Mr. Wm. Agnew, of the well-known firm of picture-dealers, and presented to the members at a nominal rent.—The public banquet to celebrate the election of the Hon. R. E. S. Plunkett, M.P. for West Gloucester, has been altered from Nov. 18 to Nov. 25. It will take place in the Shirehall at Gloucester, under the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

A bold innovation has been made by the Messrs. Wallis in the exhibition now open. Hitherto the collections at the French Gallery have consisted of works of moderate size, to which the term "cabinet pictures"—a term rendered in common usage somewhat arbitrarily elastic—might with no great impropriety be applied. On this occasion, however, a single picture covers nearly the whole of one of the longer walls of the room, the dimensions of the canvas being 35 feet by 13½ feet, and the composition containing no less than forty-one figures, most of which are above life size. The picture we allude to is the important decorative work, "Venice doing Homage to Catarina Cornaro," by the young Austrian painter Hans Makart, a distinguished pupil of Piloty, the present Director (in succession to Kaulbach) of the Munich Academy. The picture had already made a reputation in the Vienna International Exhibition, where it occupied a special gallery. The subject, it is stated, is intended to represent "the scene when the Doge and the people of Venice assembled to do homage to Catarina Cornaro. The young maidens came presenting flowers, and the rich merchants laid their treasures at the feet of the fair Catarina, who, seated on a splendid state chair, on the steps of a palace near the Grand Canal, receives the homage of the Venetians." The locale is further suggested by masts and sails of shipping to the spectator's left, and by the bronze socle of a flagstaff, similar to those on the Piazza of San Marco. Presumably—according to the above excerpt, from the catalogue—the "homage" would refer to the occasion when Catarina was chosen as his bride by Giacopo, King of Cyprus, in 1469; but the incident as depicted is somewhat ambiguous. At the date of her marriage Catarina was in her sixteenth year; in the picture, however, she is certainly of more mature age, and a child (her child?) at her side might seem to point to a later period, when, widowed and dethroned, she still kept Royal state in the castle of Fort Asolo, assigned to her by the Venetian Council. The painter, however, probably never dreamt of rigidly adhering to history. A decorative aim both in choice of subject and treatment was obviously paramount with him; and as regards composition and colour—the prime requisites in decorative art—he has achieved a very considerable success. The figures and gorgeous accessories are in general skilfully arranged, one of the few palpable blots being the rigidly-erect and too-colossal figure of a girl bearing a large vase on her head, which somewhat obtrusively separates the principal and secondary groups. The colouring is generally very strong and rich, but decidedly rather positive, painty, and heavy in large portions. The drawing and modelling are comparatively slighted; there are no indications of matured or minute knowledge of form; the figures are too large for the design, the heads are wanting in character, life, and expression. The work, in short, is simply scenic and decorative; the spectacular and sensuous predominate over the mental, and we must look for none of the higher attributes of art. If our painters ever had the opportunity of covering such extensive surfaces, they could learn something from the arrangement of masses both of form and colour in this picture—but not much more. In justice to the painter, it should be remarked that, placed in juxtaposition with small pictures, and but partially lighted, the work is seen to great disadvantage in its present position. Viewed at a distance, in some large, lofty hall, the calculated coarseness of the impasto, together with some heavily-treated figures and an unfortunate dog in the foreground, would assume a very different aspect.

One can readily understand that such pictures as this and others which the artist has produced would be likely to create a sensation in the Austrian school—a school which has hitherto been one of the least advanced in Europe. The leading characteristics of the picture, being pomp of colour and boldness of handling, would also naturally provoke the discussion with which the artist's pictures have been received in the German schools, where till lately, especially in works of monumental arm or architectonic applicability, a lofty, abstract, intellectual conception, and a severe rendering of form to the comparative neglect of colour, were alone considered worthy of admiration. The defenders of Herr Makart have, however, gone to an opposite extreme in comparing him with Paul Veronese. In reality, there is very little in common between the young Austrian and the great Venetian. The one is silvery and aerial, where the other is hot, heavy, and oppressive; the one is dignified and histrionic, where the other is pompous and stagey. The heads of the one are full of noble and refined character, while those of the other fail to command a moment's attention. Veronese is a consummate master of composition and of legitimate style; Makart evinces only the scenic painter's facility of disposition, while his execution is full of ill-concealed artifice.

The remaining pictures, British and foreign, are of very various degrees of merit. We look, of course, for a higher standard in the exhibitions of the summer season, but the present gathering hardly reaches the average of former winter shows. Among the English pictures is a charming work by Mr. Burgess, representing the inner Court of a Moorish house, with children occupied in mastering the difficulty of making "The First Cigarette," to the amusement of an adult Moor, who watches them as he smokes his chibouk. By Mr. Frank Holl there is a powerfully-painted picture of a sullen, ill-favoured "Deserter," seated outside a cottage, in custody of a couple of soldiers of a Highland regiment, one of whom converses with a pretty girl as she eyes the prisoner in pity. Bright and taking landscapes, by Leader; a well-drawn and very sweet "Hermione," by T. F. Dicksee; two effective and promising Cairene scenes, by F. A. Bridgman; "The Welsh Dairy Farm," by J. Linnell; and examples of H. Cameron, J. Webb, and C. E. Johnson, are among the noteworthy English pictures. Among the foreign pictures of more or less mark are "The Little Marauder," by M. Bouguereau; "A Monarchical Candidate," a tiny, humorous picture by V. Chevilliard; "The Young Mother," by F. A. Kaulbach (a relative of the deceased master); "Feeding-Time for the Calves," by A. Braith; "A Wintry Day," by L. Munthe; "L'Ambulance Civile," by E. Castres; marine pieces by T. Weber and H. W. Mesdag; "The Sonata Interrupted," a sketch by R. Madrazo; single-figure subjects by V. Thirion; Dutch domestic interiors, by B. J. Blommers; "A Woodside Cottage," by G. Oeder; "An Idyll," by O. Moreau; and "An Unequal Contest," by J. G. Vibert.

The Winter Exhibition of British and Foreign Pictures, at the New British Institution Gallery, Old Bond-street; and the Winter Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings, British and Foreign, at Mr. M'Lean's gallery, Haymarket, are now open. There is also a collection of sketches in Venice, by Mr. Hallswelle, on view at Mr. Agnew's gallery. But we must reserve our notices of these exhibitions till next week.

Several of the leading agricultural societies of Somerset and Dorset held their annual shows during the past week.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though there were two weak cards, the racing at the Houghton Meeting was, on the whole, decidedly good, and Thursday was, perhaps, the most interesting of the six days. It certainly lacked the attraction of a Cambridgeshire; but a great many high-class animals ran, and eight out of the nine races were won by a head or a neck. The Free Handicap Sweepstakes produced a capital field of six, including the first and second for the St. Leger. We were surprised that Apology (9st.) was started; for, in her very best form, she could not hope to concede 18lb. to Lemnos, while it was apparent to the most casual observer that the mare was by no means herself. She, however, ran well to the Bushes, where Osborne, finding she could not possibly win, judiciously eased her, and a good race home between Lemnos (7st. 10lb.) and Spectator (7st. 9lb.), resulted in the clever victory of the former. In the Bretty Nursery Stakes Per Se (8st. 12lb.) was again unfortunate enough to run second, and again only beaten a head, the winner turning up in Waisenknabe (7st. 4lb.), a Prussian colt by Eucaneer—Sweet Katie. The riding of Newhouse and Cannon was never seen to greater advantage than in this finish. The Troy Stakes, for which only Chaplet and Confidence ran, was considered a good thing for the former, but she could only win by a head after a tremendous struggle; and Balfe had equal difficulty in disposing of Cataclysm for a sweepstakes over the Middle Park Plate course. Apology was wisely not brought out for the Jockey Club Cup on the Friday, which Gang Forward, who was made a strong favourite, won without any difficulty. Feu d'Amour was the only one of his four opponents who could get within hail of him, as Christiana sadly disappointed her French supporters, and Lillian ran as badly as she invariably does in really good company. Nougat displayed such unsuspected staying powers in the Feather Plate that he was bought back into the French stable for 700 gs., though he had been drafted from it for a mere song only two or three months previously. The All-Aged Stakes had promised wonderfully well on paper; but Blenheim, Tangible, and Newry did not care to oppose Prince Charlie, who cantered quietly home, with Novateur and Montargis in respectful attendance. As it was apparent from this race that the Prince was in good form, and, as he has shown on three or four occasions that a mile was well within his compass, we cannot imagine what possessed Harry Jennings to match *Peut-être* against him at weight-for-age, and Joseph Dawson might well be glad to allow him to make one more "last appearance" with such a good thing in view. However, the match created the greatest interest, several hundreds of people, who would otherwise have left, stayed at Newmarket to witness it, and we believe that nearly £100,000 depended upon the result. The R.M. was the course selected; and as Chaloner, who was specially engaged, could not ride less than 7st. 12lb., the French horse carried that weight against his opponent's 8st. 10lb. Of course, *Peut-être's* only chance was to cut Prince Charlie down, so he made play at his best pace, with the big chestnut lying close behind him until reaching the T.Y.C. dip, where Parry let him go to the front and win in a common canter by three parts of a length. Prince Charlie's victory created more enthusiasm than has ever been witnessed on Newmarket Heath; and after Parry had weighed in, Mr. Jones, his breeder and owner, who refused £10,000 for him, mounted and rode him in triumph into the town, attended by Joseph Dawson and nearly every stable-boy connected with the Bedford Lodge establishment. During his four years on the turf Prince Charlie has won twenty-five races out of twenty-nine, and secured stakes of the value of £13,543, and there can be no doubt that he is the grandest-looking and best horse that the world ever saw. *Peut-être*, who has been sold to Count Lagrange, is unquestionably a very high-class colt, and likely to make his mark in cup races next season; but winning a Cambridgeshire under 6st. 10lb. and running Prince Charlie at 12lb. are two widely different things.

The Sundorne (Open) Meeting, which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, attracted a large gathering of coursing men, and proved thoroughly successful in every way. Mr. Warwick, who has always been closely identified with this fixture, made his first appearance as judge since his journey to Australia, and his decisions gave general satisfaction; and Wilkinson slipped far better than he has done of late. The Uffington Cup was divided between Honeydew, by Cashier—Bright Eye, and Cockover, by Rocketeer—Sal Volatile II., the former taking the cup. Honeydew won all her courses in brilliant style, and would doubtless have beaten Cockover had the two met. The Sundorne Cup was rendered additionally interesting from the appearance of Peasant Boy, who has twice run up for the Waterloo Cup. The famous black, however, was not half trained; and, though he managed to win one course, was beaten decisively in the first ties by Ex-Marshal, and the stake eventually fell to the very useful Ruby, who recently ran up to Honeydew for the Brownlow Cup.

A very interesting pair-oared match has been arranged to take place on the Tyne, on Monday, Dec. 21. The competitors are Eoyd and Lumsden, the winners of the recent great double-sculling match on the Thames, and Bagnall and Winship, and the course is the usual one from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge.

The winter meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place at Lillie-bridge to-day (Saturday), commencing at two o'clock. The entries for the various events number about 210, and there is sure to be some excellent sport.

THE AMERICAN SWIMMING APPARATUS.

An exhibition took place last week in Cork harbour which was viewed with great interest by thousands of spectators. This was the performance of Captain Paul Boyton with the American swimming apparatus of Mr. Merriman. He came over from New York in the steamer Queen, of the National line. There is a corps of "Life Guards," in which he is a captain, furnished with the apparatus to save persons in danger of drowning, at the bathing-places on the Atlantic coast of America.

The apparatus is a complete body-costume, manufactured chiefly of indiarubber, in two pieces, which are united at the waist. The pantaloons include covering for the feet, with strong soles, drawn on over the wearer's ordinary dress, usually of blue flannel, and kept in position by strong suspenders passed over the shoulders and buckled to the inside of the waist. The waist is fitted with a steel ridged hoop, which is a protection to the wearer's person and furnishes a watertight joint to the upper portion of the dress, which is drawn down to meet it. This upper garment is a jacket and headpiece with gloves for the hands all in one piece. At the waist its elastic material is strained tightly over the hoop of the pantaloons, so as to exclude the water and keep in the air, and its adjustment is preserved by another belt or strap buckled over the joining. It hangs loosely all over the person, except at the hands and feet; but in a few minutes, by blowing through the five tubes attached to the outside of its different parts, air is introduced into the chambers, which lie between the outer and inner skin of the

costume. The head-piece fills at the back and draws the casque tightly over the face till the edges of the orifice in front press closely against the cheeks, forehead, and chin, leaving the countenance exposed. The body and legs are made perfectly buoyant and defended by elastic cushions and air-filled chambers from external violence. Small pockets are distributed over the outside of the dress, into which are pushed such small articles as the wearer may wish to have ready to hand. If any portion of it become detached, such as the sole from one of the feet, though the water would then enter all over the body, the apertures would still be full of air where it remained intact, and its floating power only slightly diminished. It is capable of sustaining in the water a weight of 300lb., in addition to the weight of the wearer. The latter can preserve any position in the water he pleases, erect or horizontal; and when erect the waist belt is the water-line, so that he has a clear look-out over the sea. He carries a store of provisions, capable of supplying him for ten days, in a water-tight bag, which floats beside him, provided with air-chambers, being towed after him by a strong line across his back. Besides his day's supply of food, this bag contains a number of signal lights, which can be held high over the water, round a small lamp with bull's-eye, which, being lighted, he can affix to his head-piece, and so protect himself from being run down by any craft. He can also stow a few books in his little store-room, with which to beguile the time at sea. He also provides himself with a long sheath-knife and an axe. His means of propulsion is a double-bladed paddle of wood; and, under favourable circumstances, he makes a very fair speed. He can also call the wind to his aid by rigging a small sail to his paddle. Should he be in distress from want of food or having met with any accident, he can signify the fact by hoisting the stars and stripes on his paddle and reversing the jack.

Captain Boyton was dropped from the Citizen steam-boat below Queenstown, and floated up to Haulbowline with the tide, remaining two hours in the water. He ate and drank, and fired rockets, as shown in our Illustration. His clothes, within the indiarubber suit, were kept perfectly dry, and he was not exhausted by the labour of paddling. On his arrival, a week before, in the steam-ship from New York, he landed by means of this contrivance, during a heavy gale. The invention is considered a great success.

THE TOMB OF VIRGINIA.

Almost every man, woman, and child—the woman and the child know it best—will have read "Paul and Virginia" in those soft moods of youth, when they could most readily sympathise with the tender feelings of that pathetic French romance. The author, Bernardin de St. Pierre, born at Havre in 1737, was a military engineer, who, after a wandering, adventurous life, returned to France and began writing books. His "Studies of Nature," "Paul and Virginia," and "Indian Cottage" were very popular towards the end of the last century; he survived till 1814. Two or three years passed by him on the Island of Mauritius, then called the Isle of France, where he probably resided about 1773, furnished the materials for all that description of local scenery and domestic life among the French colonists which has such an air of truth in his charming tale. This island, with its neighbour Bourbon, or Réunion, is situated in the Indian Ocean, about 500 miles east of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, but was first occupied in 1598 by the Dutch, who gave it the name of their Stadtholder, Maurice. They abandoned it in 1712, to concentrate their means of colonisation at the Cape of Good Hope. The French then took possession of it, and called it the Isle of France; a few years later they established another colony on the Isle Bourbon. Under the vigorous and prudent administration of Mahé de la Bourdonnais, appointed Governor in 1734, the prosperity of these islands was remarkable. They passed, in 1765, from the management of the French East India Company to that of the Crown, and were not improved by the immigration of French people from India, whom the English conquests in India had driven out. After the French Revolution the colonists remained loyal to the old institutions of France, and resisted the authority of the Jacobin agents sent from Paris. They were, however, necessarily involved in the wars of Napoleon; but during eight years General Decaen, commanding the garrison, opposed every British attack till he was forced to surrender, in 1810. Mauritius, its old name being restored, is now a valuable dependency of Great Britain. The country is mountainous, well wooded, and well watered; the climate is healthy, though relaxing; the soil is fertile, yielding good crops of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. Some places mentioned in the story of Paul and Virginia, the Rivière Noire, the church of Pamplémousse, the Lataniers rivulet, the Wilhems plain, and the retired abode of Madame de la Tour, are still identified, as well as the tomb which is said to be that of the amiable heroine. But there is no real foundation in fact for St. Pierre's tale of the two lovers, though his account of the shipwreck is derived from the incidents of one that actually took place, on Aug. 17, 1774. The ship Saint Geran, of L'Orient, went upon the reef of rocks in the strait between Mauritius and the neighbouring Isle of Ambre. It is recorded that a young lady on board this ship, Mademoiselle Caillon, lost her life as Virginia is said to have done, from the scruples of excessive female modesty which forbade her, being almost naked, to allow herself to be carried ashore by the sailors. Curiously enough, the captain of the vessel, M. Delamare, was also drowned in consequence of his objection, on grounds of personal dignity and propriety, to take off his clothes and swim ashore. The water inside the reef where the ship lay stranded was perfectly smooth, and the rest of the crew and passengers had no difficulty in reaching land. Poor Virginia, or rather the delicate girl whose unhappy fate served for an incident of this story, was the victim, perhaps, of a mistaken sentiment of duty and honour; but there is much in the tale which does not fail to interest the minds of successive generations of readers.

The London and North-Western, the Great Western, the South-Eastern, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and other railway companies have issued notices of an increase in third-class fares for fast trains. On the North Kent line also the third-class fare to Woolwich has been raised.—With reference to the proposal of the directors of the Midland Railway to abolish second-class carriages, and to reduce the fares of the first class, a movement is being set on foot among the shareholders to resist the proposed changes.

The Diocesan Synod of Dublin was opened, on Monday, in one of the apartments of the Exhibition Palace, after Divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In his opening address the Archbishop of Dublin gave a résumé of the financial transactions of the past three years. The interest of the commutation capital, with the subscriptions of the parishes, had, after all necessary payments for stipends and annuities, left a surplus of £3000; whilst the balance of the supplemental fund was large enough to meet all the requirements of the current year.

A NEW TURKISH IRONCLAD.

The launch of the Mes' Oudiyeh, an ironclad frigate built for the Sultan of Turkey, took place on Wednesday week, at the dock-yard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall. This ship, with a sister ship, the *Memd' Oudiyeh*, now in a forward state, has been constructed under the supervision of Mr. Hounsom, who was appointed by the British Admiralty for that purpose. In type she closely resembles the *Superb*, now building at Chatham, save in the disposition of guns, four out of the twelve in the latter ship being placed on the upper deck. She has been built from the design of Ahmed Pasha, Chief Constructor of the Ottoman Navy, slightly modified by suggestions from the British Admiralty. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 332'3; extreme breadth, 59'0; depth, 19ft.; burden, 5349½ tons, builder's measurement; displacement, nearly 9000 tons. She is built on the broadside principle, and on her main deck is a fine battery, 148 ft. long, containing twelve 18-ton guns, throwing 400 lb. shot. Each of the four corner ports are placed at an angle, similar to H.M.S. *Hercules*, capable of firing ahead, astern, or on the broadside, while the other broadside guns have 35 deg. of training each. The armour-plates of this battery, before and aft of which is a shell-proof deck, are 12 in. thick at the water-line and 10 in. thick above, and the whole vessel is further protected throughout with a 12-in. armour-belt. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a fore-castle gives housing for two six-ton guns, firing ahead; while a poop aft affords shelter for one gun of the same calibre, and with six 20-pounders on the upper deck the armament is complete. This ship will be fitted with all the latest improvements—Independent engines for working capstans and steering gear, and pumping and ventilating arrangements of the most approved description. The hull is divided into seventy-one water-tight compartments, by which any risk from injury in action or otherwise is reduced to a minimum. Her engines, from the workshop of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, are of 1250 nominal horse-power; her speed, it is believed, will attain 14 knots, and her bunkers will contain 850 tons of coal.

The launch was fixed for three o'clock; but as, owing to the state of the tide, the frigate could at once be floated into the Victoria Docks, the hour was anticipated by some minutes. The ceremony of christening was performed by Mlle. Musurus, the daughter of the Turkish Ambassador. It was, under the guidance of Mr. Peter Rolt, chairman of the Thames Works Company, accomplished in the most orthodox manner. For a minute or so the huge bulk remained stationary, and complete silence followed the shiver of broken glass which told that all that the lady could do had been done. Then there was a movement, imperceptible at first, but soon gaining way and speed, till, amid the cheers of the by-standers and those who clustered on her deck and bulwarks, the ship slid down into the Thames, one of the most perfect and graceful of launches on our river.

After the ceremony many of the company assembled on the Mould Loft, where Mr. Peter Rolt and Mr. F. C. Hills, directors of the Thames Works Company, had prepared lunch in a room hung with the Turkish colours, scarlet and white, and made gay with flags and flowers. Among the guests, with Mr. Rolt as chairman, were the Turkish Ambassador and Mlle. Musurus, the members of the Turkish Embassy, Admiral Hobart Pasha, Captain Mehmet Bey (of the *Mesoudiyeh*), Baron Brinkman, the German Chargé-d'Affaires, Admiral Henck, Admiral Richards, Mr. Otway, and several representatives of the Peninsular and Oriental and other steam-shipping companies.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. James Young, of Kelly, has often been named as the constant and munificent supporter of Dr. Livingstone's explorations in Central Africa. To this gentleman, and to another generous friend, Mr. W. F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey, the great geographical discoverer paid an abiding tribute of esteem. He gave their names to the two upper branches of the Lualaba river, which he then believed to be the source of the Nile. Mr. Young is well known to the commercial world as the founder and proprietor of the great paraffine works in Scotland, which have proved a remarkable success. As a private friend and neighbour, he aided to console the family of Livingstone for their bereavement. It will be remembered that when, in April last, the body of Livingstone arrived here from Zanzibar, to be interred in Westminster Abbey, it was attended by one of his native African servants, named Jacob Wainwright. This man had been with him at the time of his death, May 4, 1873, at Mu Ilala, in the Bisa country, beyond Lake Bemba. Two other men, Chumah and Sussi, be onging to Livingstone's party, have since come to England. They have, at Mr. Young's request, put up in his garden or park at Kelly a facsimile of the hut which they built, of grass and sticks or reeds, to shelter their master when he was dying. He lived only four days in this hut, and complained of cold, desiring them to put more grass on the roof for warmth. His illness was chronic dysentery, which began several months before, and was caused by wading several hours through water up to the waist. In spite of this disease, he had travelled a great distance further, at first riding a donkey, but afterwards carried on men's shoulders. The native chief of Bisa, whose name is Kitumba, behaved kindly and sent him food. Our illustration of the hut is copied from a photograph, by Mr. James Beckett, Queen's Park, Glasgow, of the imitation hut in the grounds at Kelly.

The lines which Lord Houghton wrote, upon the occasion of the Westminster Abbey funeral, may here again be quoted:—

The swarthy followers stood aloof,
Unled, unfathered;
He lay beneath that grassy roof
Fresh gathered.

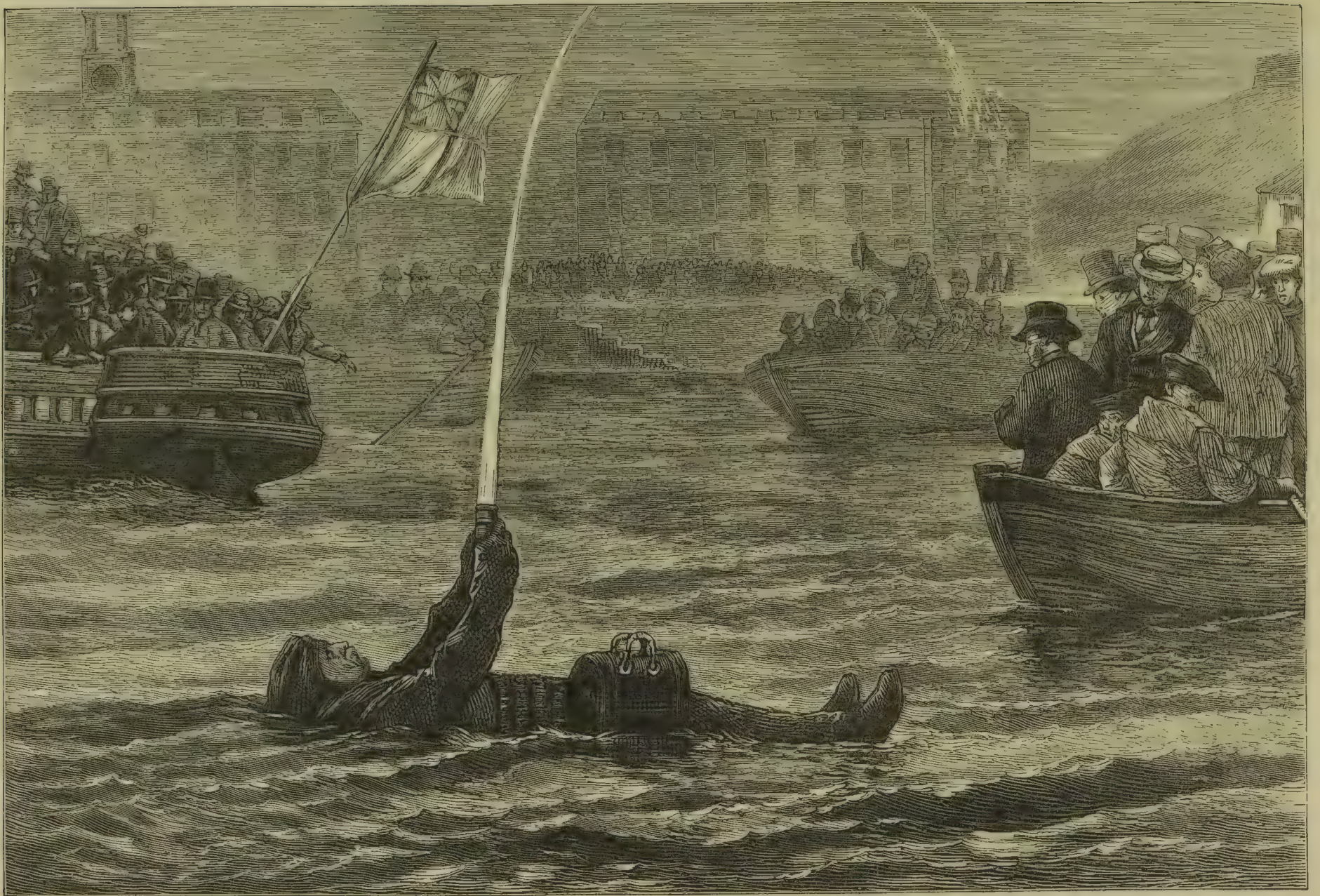
He bade them, as they passed the hut,
To give no warning
Of their still faithful presence but
"Good Morning!"

To him, may be, through broken sleep,
And pains abated,
These words were into senses deep
Translated.

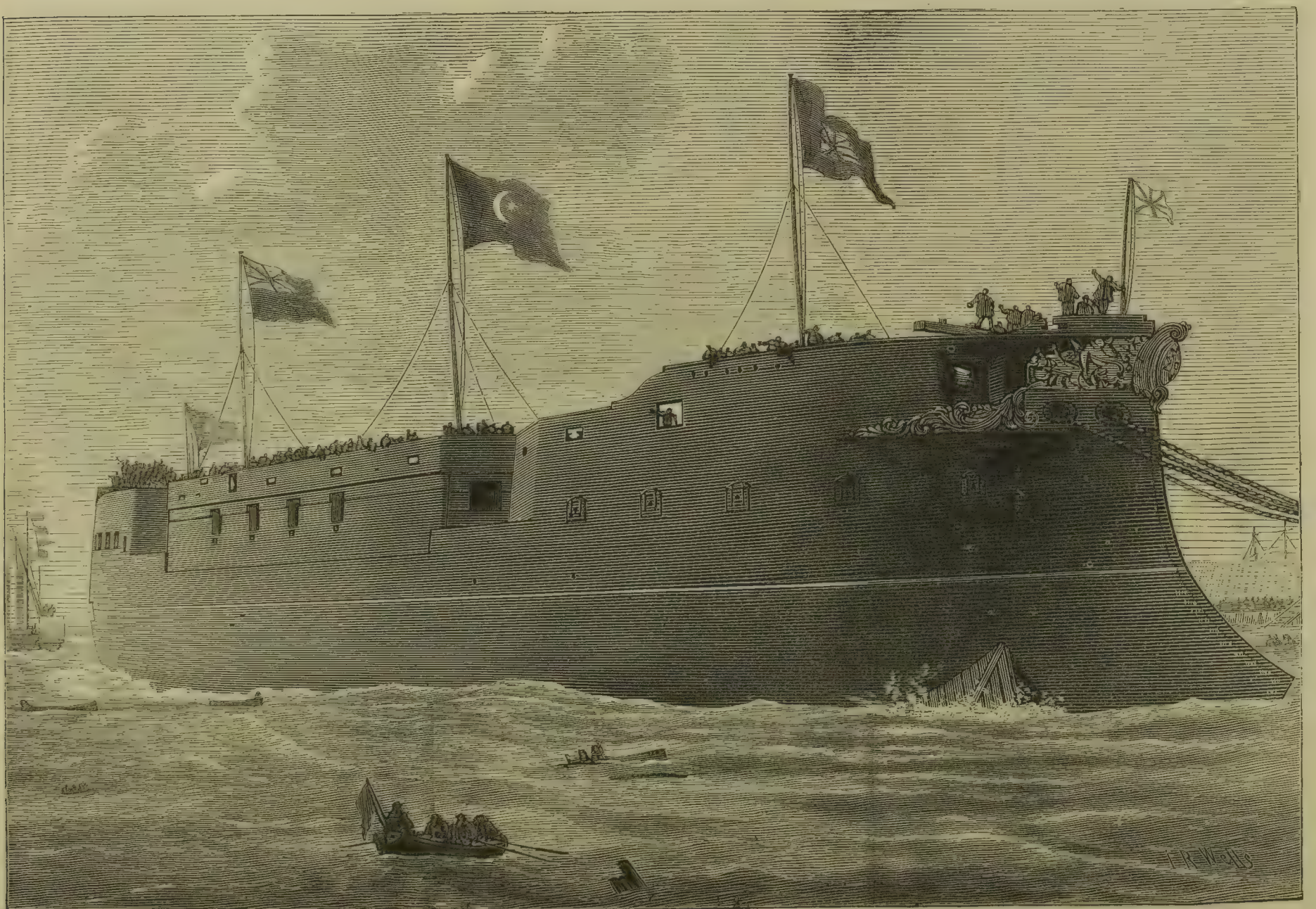
Dear dead salutes of wife and child,
Old kirkyard greetings;
Sunrises over hillsides wild,
Heart-beatings;
Welcoming sounds of fresh-blown seas,
Of homeward travel,
Tangles of thought's last memories
Unravel.

So it must have been with the mind of this true British hero, this nobly faithful servant of science, of charity and Christianity, when he lay down to rest in the wilderness, at the end of a lonely and laborious wandering life.

The Khan of Khokand states that the insurrection in his khanate has been suppressed.



CAPTAIN PAUL BOYTON EXHIBITING HIS SWIMMING APPARATUS IN CORK HARBOUR



LAUNCH OF THE TURKISH IRON-CLAD FRIGATE MES' OUDIYEH AT BLACKWALL.



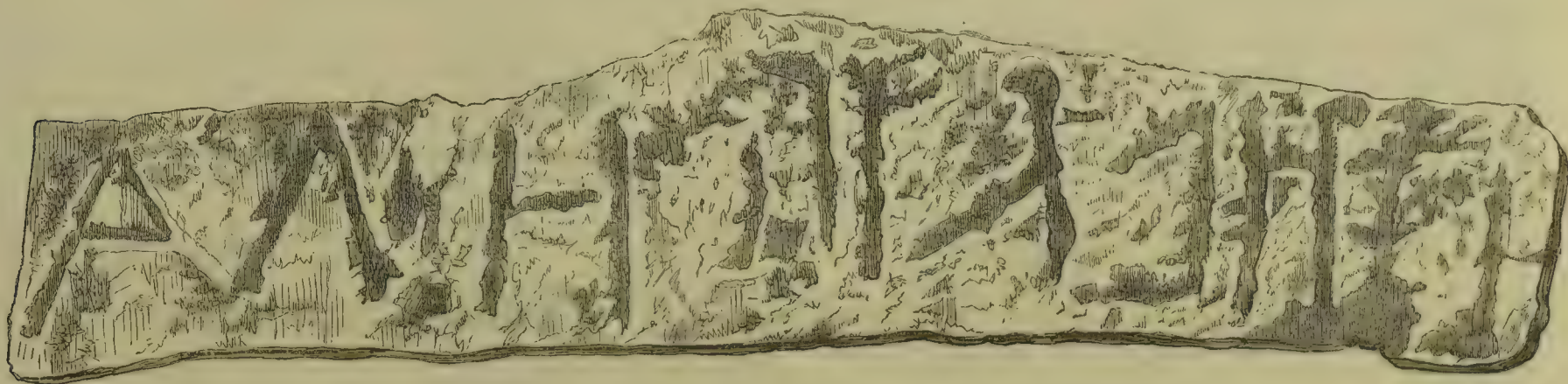
FACSIMILE OF THE HUT BUILT FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE TO DIE IN.



TOMB OF VIRGINIA, MAURITIUS.



OPENING VICTORIA BRIDGE, QUEENSLAND.



BOUNDARY STONE OF GEZER, IN PALESTINE, DISCOVERED BY M. CLERMONT-GANNEAU.

VICTORIA BRIDGE, QUEENSLAND.

This bridge, which was opened with great ceremony on June 15, was begun in the year 1864 by the Corporation of the city of Brisbane, five years after the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. The need of a bridge across the river had long been felt. Plans were advertised for in England, and the design supplied by Messrs. Robinson and P'Anson, of Darlington, was selected. They were appointed engineers to the Corporation for the work; Mr. Thomas Oldham, city surveyor, being resident engineer. The necessary financial arrangements were made with the Bank of Queensland, and the contract was let to Mr. John Bourne for between £50,000 and £60,000. On Aug. 22, 1864, the foundation-stone of the bridge was laid by his Excellency Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. The work progressed satisfactorily till the year 1866, when the Bank of Queensland failed, and the undertaking was brought to a standstill. It was not till 1870 that work was resumed in earnest, when Messrs. Brassey and Co. (the original contractors for the ironwork) arranged to take the bridge in hand and finish it for £120,000 of debentures, bearing 6 per cent interest, to accrue from the date of completion. Mr. J. R. Jones, a gentleman of considerable experience in bridge-building, was appointed by this firm to superintend the completion of the work, and he has done so in a most satisfactory manner.

The bridge is 1013 ft. in length from one abutment to the other, in thirteen spans, including the swing bridge, with a central roadway of 30 ft. width in the clear. On each side of this is a footway, 6 ft. wide, supported on cantilevers. The whole superstructure is on the lattice-girder principle, and is supported on piers formed of cast-iron cylinders. The swing, which is on the south side, is 172 ft. long, rests on a cluster of five cylinders, and weighs 305 tons. It is easily opened and closed by hand labour, and, when open, affords a passage on each side 54 ft. in the clear.

The opening was superintended by the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Queensland. This colonial province is of great extent, occupying all the northern part of East Australia, with a length of 1300 miles and greatest width of 1000 miles. It was formerly known as the Moreton Bay district of New South Wales. The climate is semi-tropical, except on some elevated table-lands in the interior; but it is comparatively free from the hot, dusty winds of Sydney and Melbourne. This country produces the finest timber, some gold, abundance of other metals, and valuable minerals; it is excellent for sheep and cattle. Sugar is grown with advantage, but not wheat. The population is now about 150,000, of whom 20,000 are natives or Polynesian or Chinese labourers. The export trade is about £3,000,000 yearly, and the imports £2,200,000. Brisbane, the capital, has 20,000 inhabitants; Ipswich, not far inland, 5000; Rockhampton, in the north, about the same; and there are several lesser towns.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £395 were granted to life-boat crews for the good services rendered by them during the heavy gales of the past month. Rewards to the amount of £17 10s. were also granted to the crews of the Ardrossan harbour steamer and a shore-boat for their praiseworthy services on the occasion of the recent lamentable wreck of the steamer Chusan off that place. Other amounts were awarded to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments to the amount of £3400 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Several contributions to the society were announced, including £14 12s. 3d. additionally collected at the Bristol Mercantile Marine Office by Captain Thomas Brooks; £60 from Philemon Land, Esq.; and £2 15s. 6d. from the contribution-box at the Railway Clearing House. The late Mrs. Johnstone, of Harthope, N.B., had left the society a legacy of £50. The committee expressed their high appreciation of the "History of the Life-Boat and its Work," just published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. A life-boat had recently been sent to Irvine, N.B., the gift of William Sommerville, Esq., of Bilton-hill. Life-boats on the plan of the institution had been ordered of its builders for Port Napier, in New Zealand, and Ancona, on the Adriatic. It was stated that the Khedive of Egypt was much interested in the efforts being made to form a life-boat institution for the shores of that country. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspectors of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to the coast.

A correspondent at Lydd states that the new boat which the National Life-Boat Institution recently placed near the spot where the ship Northfleet was wrecked last year rendered, on the night of yesterday week, an important service in saving a shipwrecked crew. Signals of distress were made by a French vessel, the Desconessie, from Nantes, bound to Seville, and by the brig Backworth, from Shields, laden with coals. The life-boat crew were quickly summoned, and succeeded in bringing three of the shipwrecked men ashore. Two steam-tugs also rendered valuable aid.

An explosion took place at the Hounslo Powder-Mills, belonging to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, on Tuesday morning, by which four men employed in the mixing-house were killed and two were seriously injured.

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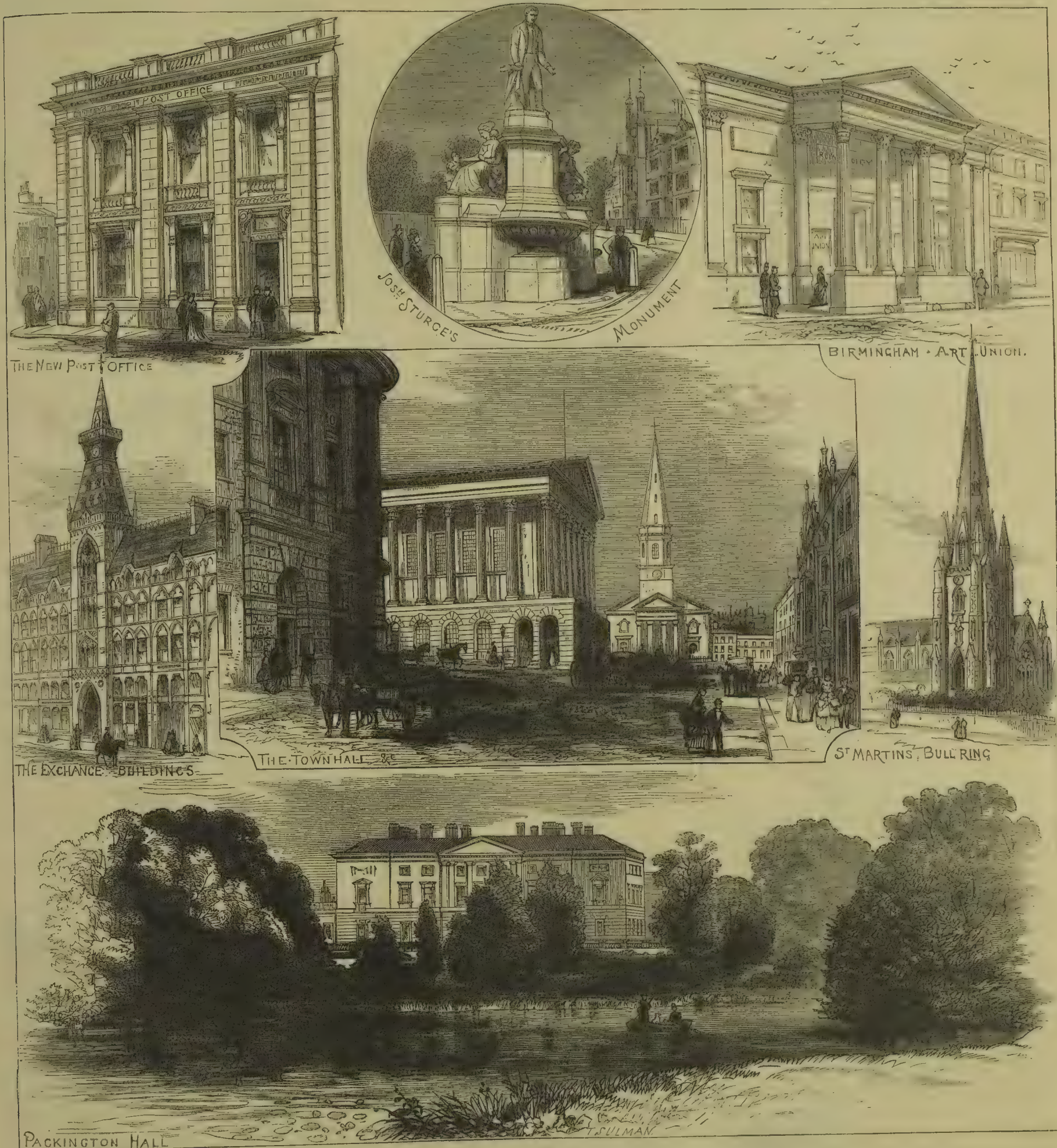
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MODERN BIRMINGHAM.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Birmingham this week has been an occasion of considerable local interest. We shall perform the usual function of this Journal in providing some Illustrations of the proceedings. A page is meantime filled with sketches giving views of several public buildings, the Townhall, the Exchange Buildings, the New Post Office, and the Society of Arts' Building, besides the statue of Joseph Sturge, the Bull Ring and Market, and Packington Hall, where their Royal Highnesses stayed. This is a fit opportunity to notice the recent history and rapid growth of the town. A volume has just been published (E. C. Osborne,

New-street, Birmingham; Simpkin and Marshall, London) which affords some material for the purpose. It is, *Modern Birmingham and its Institutions: a Chronicle of Local Events, from 1841 to 1871*. The author, Dr. John Alfred Langford, LL.D., produced not very long ago the approved history of that town from 1741 to 1841, entitled "A Century of Birmingham Life." It was compiled from a variety of original documents, obscure chronicles, reports in old newspapers, advertisements, and paragraphs of local news from *Aris's Gazette*, and other scraps of literary antiquity. The civil and social affairs of Birmingham during the last thirty years have gained in their day a wider and surer publicity. They have been more fully reported by an ably conducted local

press, and not unfrequently by that of the metropolis. Yet the combination of this diversity of incidents into a review of the progress of the town was a task worth performing. The volume now put forth is but the first of Dr. Langford's history of the recent and contemporary improvements in Birmingham. It comes down to 1861, leaving ten years more to be related in a second volume. He has likewise divided the twenty years here reviewed into two decennial periods. Each of these long chapters, occupying half the volume, is subdivided into as many sections as belong to different social interests or institutions. Beginning with a description of the appearance of the town at the date referred to, Dr. Langford narrates in due order the events of its public life,



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO WARWICKSHIRE: SKETCHES IN BIRMINGHAM AND ITS VICINITY.

the doings of his fellow-citizens in politics, education, literature, fine arts, amusements, charities, law-suits, and receptions of distinguished visitors. These matters are just what may be found in the weekly or daily record of local proceedings in any wealthy and populous English provincial town, with that degree of public spirit and intelligence which attends the successful practice of manufacturing or commercial industry. Birmingham, as well as Manchester, which has latterly become rather inert, contains perhaps a larger amount of social energy, in proportion to its size, than exists in the huge bulk of London. Its leading men and families are personally known to one another, and constantly in the habit of meeting, of doing business together, and sharing or discussing each other's views. There are more abundant chances of individual distinction, and whatever one does, good or bad, is longer remembered. From these causes, we are inclined to think, this local history of

Birmingham displays a livelier movement than some readers might have expected.

Birmingham, since 1841, has doubled its population. The Census of 1871 gave 350,000 as the number of inhabitants, and there is a steady annual increase. In 1841, the number was 182,922. The aspect of the town has changed, not altogether for the better. "Its fields, gardens, crofts, and orchards have rapidly disappeared; crowded courts and long rows of houses cover the ground which they formerly occupied. It can no longer be called 'the town of gardens,' and few working men possess what was almost considered a necessity by the mechanics of old—a garden." This is the testimony of Dr. Langford. On the other hand, much has been done of late years to provide means of healthy and agreeable recreation, but the suburban natural resorts of pleasant exercise are lost, as in other great towns of England. The streets, which in 1842 were scandalous

for bad paving, bad lighting, and miry mess, are now as good and clean as anywhere. The site of Birmingham, which is upon the north-west boundary of Warwickshire, and spreads over ground in the neighbouring counties, Staffordshire and Worcestershire, seems favourable to salubrity; it is a series of elevations of new red sandstone. There are several ways of spelling the name of this ancient town; Bromwicham or Bromicham (pronounced Brummagem) is more authentic than the present name of Birmingham. It was of Saxon foundation long before the Conquest. The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry VII., to Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland. The cutlery of Birmingham was famous in the seventeenth century, when it supplied the Parliament troops with sword-blades for the Civil War. The town was therefore burnt and sacked by Prince Rupert. Its gun trade was established, under the patronage of William III., by the agency of

Sir Richard Newdegate, M.P. for Warwickshire. The variety and extent of Birmingham manufactures, those of metal and glass more especially, would require a long description. We once presented the reader with this in a summary of the contents of Mr. W. C. Aitken's book on the industries of Birmingham and the Midland Counties. Brass and bronze, gold, silver, and electro-plate, wirework, papier maché and glass, lacquer-work, all sorts of buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, cheap jewellery, and steel pens, with a thousand other things of common use or decoration, belong to the products of this town. It was the Birmingham Exhibition of Manufactures in 1849 which suggested to Prince Albert the International Exhibition of 1851.

We can scarcely follow Dr. Langford through all the details of local history, municipal, domestic, and social; but must call to remembrance a few persons and events of wider note. The conspicuous part taken by the Birmingham Radical Reformers of 1831, in demanding the Parliamentary Reform Bill, is matter of general history. We remember their threats of a hundred thousand workmen marching on London. Ten or twenty years later the democratic politicians of the town were divided between the Chartists, headed by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, with his freehold land scheme; the Complete Suffrage Union, of which Mr. Joseph Sturge was president; and the branch Anti-Corn-Law Association, led by Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P. The earnest activity of Birmingham Liberalism greatly contributed, in one way and another, to prepare the way for that era of manifold reforms which has been consummated by Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. It was, perhaps, an effect as well as a significant token of this, compared with the growing Conservative tendencies of Manchester and Liverpool after the achievement of Free Trade, that Birmingham at length became, in 1858, the seat of Mr. John Bright. It has latterly seemed to be, as Manchester was above twenty years ago, the head-quarters of a party desiring to secularise the system of popular education. The political temper and prevailing ideas of a community are liable to change in the lifetime of one generation. Birmingham may possibly be strong for Church and State before the nineteenth century ends.

The Townhall, at the top of New-street, is a classic example of Grecian architecture, built of Anglesey marble. It was completed in 1850. The front shows a row of columns, 36 ft. high and 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, rising above a basement 23 ft. in height. The principal room is of magnificent dimensions, 145 ft. long, 65 ft. broad and high, with sitting space for 4000 persons. It is richly decorated with colour and gilding, and contains a fine organ. The Free Grammar School, in New-street, a handsome building in the Elizabethan style, claims visitors' notice; and so does the Queen's College, in Paradise-street, founded by Mr. W. Sands Cox and the Rev. Dr. Warneford, for instruction in medicine and surgery, civil engineering, architecture, and theology. The Society of Arts and School of Design were established together in 1843, in a Grecian building with a portico of lofty fluted columns, in New-street; but the School of Design has since removed to a place of its own. The Exchange Buildings and the Post Office were described by us at the time of their completion. It was in January, 1865, that we gave an illustration of the Exchange Buildings, which are in Stephenson-place, New-street, near the Central Railway Station. The Bull Ring, a large open space before St. Martin's Church, is still used as an out-of-door market upon some occasions. It is the scene of the Onion Fair, held on the last Thursday in September, and attended by crowds of the Warwickshire country-folk.

Packington Park, near Coleshill, about half way between Birmingham and Coventry, is the seat of the Earl of Aylesford, who had for his guests this week the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is above ten miles from Birmingham. The park has an extent of 700 acres, with fine trees and beautiful water. The interior of the house is very handsome, and is adorned with a collection of pictures, among which are many interesting portraits by Reynolds. The Right Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford and Baron Guernsey, was born in 1849. He is the seventh Earl, and lineal descendant of Heneage Finch, Solicitor-General under Charles II., but subsequently the legal champion of the Church of England and the Universities against James II. This family is a branch of that of Heneage, or Finch-Hatton-Heneage, Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham, whose nobility likewise began with a successful lawyer, about the same time.

Our illustrations of the visit of their Royal Highnesses to Birmingham will appear next week.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated June 20 last, of the Right Hon. Charles, Earl of Romney, late of The Mote, Maidstone, Kent, who died at No. 35, Sandgate-road, Folkestone, on Sept. 3, was proved on the 26th ult. by his eldest son, Charles, who succeeds him in the title, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his daughters £1000; to his son, the Hon. Henry Marsham, £650, all free of duty; to each of the domestic servants who have been five years in his service at the time of his death, one year's wages free of duty, in addition to any wages that may be due to them. All the rest of his real and personal property he leaves to his said eldest son. The deceased, in his will, states as his express wish and desire that his funeral may be very plain.

The will, dated May 20, 1863, of Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., late of No. 25, Portman-square, who died, Aug. 13 last, at Cranmer Lodge, Mitcham, was proved on the 15th ult. by Lady Sarah Elizabeth Lindsay, the widow, George William Gruning, and Charles Seymour Grenfell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors £100; to his wife, the furniture and other effects at his residence; and legacies to his servants. The income of the residue of his estate he gives to his wife for life, for her own use and the maintenance and education of his children; at her death such residue is to go to all his children.

The will, dated June 21, 1864, of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, late of Baynard's Park, Surrey, who died Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Thomas Lyon Thurlow, the son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator charges upon his real estate an annuity of £250, free of legacy duty, in favour of his sister, Mrs. Anne Maria Godfrey; and, subject thereto, he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his said son for his own absolute use and benefit.

The will, dated Jan. 23, 1866, of David Kidd, late of Lea Lodge, Leyton, Essex, of No. 134, Fleet-street, City, and of Glenartney Woodhouse, Peebles, N.B., who died July 23 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Miss Pringle Kidd, the sister; Arthur Augustus Richards, William Balston, and James Watson, the executors; the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under the value of £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister Elizabeth all his furniture and household effects; to his sister Mrs. Isabella Cairns, £500; to his sister Ann, £2000; to Mr. Arthur Augustus Richards, 300 gs.; to Mr. William Balston and Mr. James Watson, 100 gs. each; and the remainder of his property to his two sisters Pringle and Elizabeth equally.

GUY FAWKES.

Within the last twenty years England has been made happier by the discovery that two of her most noted Sovereigns, hitherto maligned by prejudiced historians, were in reality men of spotless purity of character as well of the greatest intellectual and moral power. The portraits of Richard III. and Henry VIII. have been "restored" by skilful artists; and the number of "high lights," long hidden by the gathered dust of years, which this process has brought out, is almost incredible to the unlearned in history. Richard III.—a man of singularly well-proportioned figure, with a back elevated no more than a gentleman's back ought to be elevated—Richard, it is now known, was a kindly and accomplished Monarch, cultivated, courtly, an advanced political economist, and a constant church-goer; while Henry (the number of whose wives has probably been grossly exaggerated) to a heart of almost womanly tenderness added the manliest vigour of frame and intellect, and was not merely an author and a vocalist of considerable pretensions, but the only original Defender of the Faith.

Nero, too, would now appear to have been the best, not only of violinists, but of sons; Cain, Judas, and Saul have been effectually "whitewashed;" Marat and Robespierre are in a fair way to be canonised ere long; and, indeed, almost the only diabolical villain of any standing about whom opinion has not veered completely round is the gentleman whose name heads the present article. We are still able, with some confidence, to state that Guy Fawkes was a scoundrel of the deepest dye.

And of him England has certainly made an example. No other man has ever in this country been doomed to so severe and lasting a punishment: not only was he put to death with all the little formalities with which our forefathers were wont to prolong a malefactor's agonies, but the voice of the people condemned him every year to be carried, in hideous and degrading effigy, round the streets of every town in England; to be filled (still, of course, in effigy) with explosives and combustibles, in memory of his crime; and finally in effigy to be burnt in some public place amid the execrations of all men. Other customs wane, other hatreds die away into indifference, but year after year for nearly three centuries the punishment of Guy Fawkes has been relentlessly carried out; and still by the hands of street-boys and roughs he is borne through the streets, sometimes in solitary disgrace, sometimes associated with the most prominent object of popular hatred of the day, as after the Indian mutiny with Nana Sahib; still at nightfall he is burnt amid uproar and revelry, amid hooting and yells.

What is the result of all this? Does the names of Fawkes yet suffice to gloom the kindest brow—is the unrelenting hatred of our stern British character still visible in the savage joy with which even the tiny urchin of the streets demolishes his guy? Among those boys who cannot afford a "dummy," is it as difficult to obtain a living representative of the day's hero as it is said to be to induce an actor at a minor French theatre to play the villain of the piece? And is King James still regarded not only as a Scotch Solomon, but as, in virtue of his narrow escape on Nov. 5, 1605, very nearly as great a martyr as his son?

The answer is but too plain. What is popularity?—the love of the loudest. Let him who would be most unmistakably famous win the affections of those who most heartily use their lungs in behalf of their favourites—noise and fame are very nearly synonyms; and as the noisiest of the noisy are unquestionably street-loungers from six or seven to twenty-five or thirty, he who is hated of these will meet with the surest signs of unpopularity—he whom, with or without reason, they idolise, be he impostor or statesman, Shah or prizefighter, will be cheered every time he appears in public.

And Guy Fawkes is their idol. It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact. The street boys, whose lungs are even as the trumpet of fame, adore him—few of them probably know what he did, but all would indignantly deny that it was anything in any way blameworthy. The devotion of one day in every year to his gibbeting has turned out simply an irregular method of canonisation; all the saints in the calendar fail in Protestant England to awake the enthusiastic love and veneration annually paid by thousands, without need of reminder from pastor or master, to the Patron Saint of Fireworks.

For it is in this character that Guy Fawkes is now burnt—in no spirit of ill-will, but with some dim reverential desire to consign him to his native element. He is looked upon as a mystic being, a salamander in human form, to be borne about in triumph by fervent adorers chanting the weird refrain—

Please to remember
The fifth of November,
Gunpowder treason and plot.
I see no reason
Why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot!

And then, amid cheers, and wild dances, and gorgeous illuminations, to undergo an apotheosis of singular dignity and originality, like the phoenix disappearing in flames until in due season he shall return unchanged and undiminished.

So, while in history Guy Fawkes has remained without an apologist, in the popular mythology he is worshipped as the tutelary saint of Mr. Brock and his followers. His popularity is not to be wondered at; there is nothing so dear to the boyish heart as the occupation, tabooed during eleven months of the year, which is known to anxious parents as *playing with fire*; and Guy, who from the first required a considerable supply of combustibles for the due observance of his anniversary, has gradually come to be regarded as the grand excuse of the year for the buying and letting off of squibs and crackers, catherine-wheels, rockets, and Roman candles.

Early in October the small boy, having even then for weeks been hoarding up his scanty pocket-money, creeps out warily to the little toy-shop round the corner, stuffy and dingy, but filled with sweets, toy theatres, hoops and balls, and now, in the happy autumn, fireworks. Thither he goes (he must, we believe, take nowadays a companion of at least sixteen with him, but years ago he was not thus hampered), and there, on the first Saturday (when he receives his "week's money"), he buys, perhaps, half a dozen squibs or some "golden rain;" next Saturday some catherine-wheels or crackers; then silver stars and other triumphs of pyrotechny; and on the last Saturday before the eventful Fifth he culminates, if his funds will permit it, with a magnificent Roman candle.

With the delights of hoarding up this little store, of counting it day after day and watching its weekly increase—above all, of remembering that there is always the possibility of its setting the house on fire; with the glories of the night itself, when father and mother sink into insignificance and are imperiously put aside by the youthful pyrotechnist;—what wonder that our British youth could better spare not only a better man than Guido Fawkes, but all better men put together! His night is a blaze of freedom, of triumph, of the exercise of conscious skill—most of all to those happiest boys who make their own fireworks. To yell, to dance, to be thoroughly mischievous and a horrible nuisance, are the privileges of the evening; and while its hero can bestow on his followers such gifts as these, I, with the boys, see no reason why gunpowder treason should ever be forgot.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It has been freely said that the Conservative victory at the general election was won by the publican class, who to a man espoused the cause of the Tories. No doubt this is at least a half-truth, and to other influences might be traced some at least of this crowning triumph. If, however, the Solicitor-General appeared the other day at Preston, so to speak, representatively as regards the Government, it would seem a certain acknowledgement of the electoral services of the tavern-keepers; for in undertaking the somewhat odd rôle of president at a festive meeting of licensed victuallers, he possibly for the Ministry, and certainly for himself, did homage to them as a power. He was not sparing of eulogy on the "trade," so called; placed it, in point of capital invested, far above all other commercial pursuits in the world; and because of this, as well as of the manifold virtues of those engaged in it, he deemed it a signal honour to have been called upon to preside on the occasion—nay, with emphatic iteration, he added that honestly and sincerely he did not think he had ever had a greater honour. There is a certain familiarity about the sound of this preamble; it is precisely the sort of thing that Sir John Holker has been accustomed to address to twelve men in a box; and it did duty tolerably well when spoken to two hundred or a hundred and fifty, as the case might have been. He is too skilled an advocate to have failed to make out the best case for his clients of the moment; and anyone who desires to view the "trade" in (we will not say roseate colours, because the word would inevitably call up associations of inflamed countenances, not to say noses, which would be too suggestive), but clothed in all the social virtues and in the fulness of innocence and sympathy for mankind, has only to read the speech to which allusion is being made. The special quality of Sir John Holker as a speaker is solidity; but at this festival he was absolutely facetious, and in the exuberance which pervaded his speech he even ventured to break a jest on Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Now, as that shrewd humourist is on what may be called a temperance circuit just now, it is certain that he will avail himself of the first opportunity to retort, and the Solicitor-General's joke is likely to come back after the manner of a boomerang. The result of the speech is that the publicans of Preston and of the whole country know that in all attempts on their interests they are secure in the advocacy of a law officer of the Crown, who thinks himself even dignified by being connected with such a cause.

Another luminary of the law—to wit, the ex-Attorney-General—has been discoursing brilliantly to his constituents at Taunton. He ran through the whole gamut of his rhetoric, and was, as usual, energetic, self-assured, and—though that is not much in his way—amusing. His account of the sudden rising of Conservative ascendancy was astutely sarcastic, and the sort of joy that he wished them of their success, which he seemed to insinuate was something like the white elephant which was presented to the retired tradesman at Hornsey, was expressed with felicitous bitterness. His comparing the sudden growth of Tory power to that of a mushroom was for the purpose of the moment sufficiently apt; but, if the Conservative party has any wit or humour amongst them, that esculent might be rhetorically utilised in the way of the retort personal not without effect. Sir Henry James declined to be precise as to the leadership of the Liberal party; not that he has not doubly made up his mind, firstly, that his chief shall be Mr. Gladstone, and that Sir William Harcourt shall not be even second in command over him. In what he said of his fealty to Mr. Gladstone there was subtle satire directed at the bold, reckless, audacious course taken by Sir William Harcourt at the end of the Session in taunting and defying the leader who had so recently placed him in an official position which, some people said, he had not fairly earned by allegiance to Mr. Gladstone; and there was implied a comparison between the conduct of the late Attorney-General and that of the late Solicitor-General modestly favourable to the former, who doubtless in good time will be rewarded for his faithfulness.

Hitherto Mr. Grant-Duff has been content during the recess to speak to the world from a comparatively humble platform at Elgin; but this autumn he has appeared in different places, and with greater frequency. For instance, he was President of a section at the Congress of Orientalists, which assembled in London some few weeks ago, and delivered an admirable inaugural address. A day or two since he appeared at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, and he put forth the full vigour of his eccentric elocution. He chose in his address to enter into direct contention with a gentleman who, as regards the condition and prospects of this country, is the incarnation of pessimism—namely, Mr. Greg, the well-known politico-economist writer. It was against a work of his, called "Rocks Ahead, and Cassandra," that Mr. Grant-Duff launched himself, and as he is, whether as regards India or the state of the nation, or of the world, the perfection of optimism, he must have felt the joy that warriors feel in meeting foemen worthy of their steel. Point by point all Mr. Greg's arguments of lament were examined and pronounced naught; and countervailing influences to those which his antagonist declares are leading us into a slough of democratic anarchy, together with utter loss of producing power, and consequent decline and fall, were jauntily presented; and besides, and above all, there was brought forward a simple specific against all the threatened dangers—namely, a good Government, under Mr. Gladstone's guidance, and with a super-excellent Foreign Secretary, who palpably must be Mr. Grant-Duff himself—though that implied his forsaking the care of India—all will be well; England's decadence would be arrested, and all Mr. Greg's evil prophecies falsified. When he is speaking, Mr. Grant-Duff seems mostly to have his eyes shut, and to give utterance to ideas which are coming upon him, as it were, in a vision; and, with a great deal that was shrewd and suggestive, and even practical, there was as much, and more, that was visionary, and born of the fumes of a teeming imagination, in his address.

Contemporary with the appearance of these more or less political constellations there has been twinkling about Staffordshire a rather nebulous star. A very great fuss was made at the return of two working-men members to the new Parliament; and, of course, curiosity was excited to know what they were like. In one instance, that of Mr. Burt, who was chosen for Morpeth at the general election, curiosity has not been much gratified, for he has been by no means prone to make himself conspicuous. He sits in obscure places in the House, and has spoken only once, or, perhaps, twice, though what he said had a sterling ring in it; so that his person has not yet become familiar to the observers of the Assembly of which he forms a part. On the other hand, Mr. Macdonald, the member for Stafford, very early became prominent, so far as being personally known was concerned. For he took to himself and kept, and it was apparently readily ceded to him, a seat on the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side; he is remarkable for the care with which he dresses, and he has spoken, it might be said, frequently. As a speaker he does not exhibit the kind of elocution which is calculated to stir popular assemblies, for he is slow and measured of utterance, so much so as to lead to an idea that he conceives his words to be of such import that each one of them should be heard and considered.

before the succeeding one comes, and though, of course, on some subjects he speaks with knowledge, he is not impressive, and certainly not interesting and agreeable to listen to. As in his fortunes so in his appearance, he is no more like the typical working-man member than is Mr. David Davies, the new and most facetious member for Cardigan, who has very often, too often, informed the House, that he is at once a working man and a millionaire.

MUSIC.

A principal feature at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was Weber's second concerto for the clarinet, played by Mr. Clinton, the gentleman who has replaced the late M. Papé as first clarinet in the band of the establishment. The fine work referred to was composed (in 1811) about ten years before Weber became universally famous for the production of his first great opera, "Der Freischütz." The concerto is full of beauties, and also of difficulties, for the solo instrument; and Mr. Clinton fully established his claim to his position by the skilful execution and fine tone displayed in his performance, which was received with enthusiastic applause. The overtures were Rossini's brilliant and tuneful "Siège de Corinthe" and Mendelssohn's imaginative and poetical prelude to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Haydn's bright and genial symphony in C and an orchestral arrangement (by the composer) of Brahms's characteristic "Hungarian Dances" completed the instrumental selection. The vocalists were Madame Sinico-Campobello and Mr. E. Lloyd.

The promenade concert of Thursday week brought forward Mr. W. C. Levey's descriptive fantasia, entitled "The Man of War," in which the composer makes plentiful use of orchestra, chorus, and military band, with powerful effect. The piece is divided into seven numbers:—"The Making of the Ship," with chorus of woodmen and workmen; the "Departure of the Ship," with gondolier's song; "Storm and Battle at Sea;" "Calm;" "Recitative, and Prayer of Women;" "Grand March—the Return of the Sailors;" and "Anthem Finale—Hail, Britannia!" Most of these were favourably received, the chorus of female voices having narrowly escaped an encre. Friday's programme included a selection from French composers, the principal singers being Madame Campobello-Sinico and Mdlle. Rafaella Franchino, the latter of whom made her last appearance previous to her return to the Continent. On Saturday Madame Otto-Alvsleben made her first appearance here, and was greatly applauded for her delivery of the bravura song of the Queen of Night, from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" (encored) and Proch's variations. Herr Josef Gungl reappeared, and met with the same enthusiastic reception as at last year's Promenade Concerts. Again he conducted (and partly led with his violin) some of his own bright and piquant dance music, all of which was greatly applauded. This week's attractions have included the refined and brilliant singing of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Wednesday was a German night; yesterday (Friday) was to be a Offenbach night. On Monday that estimable vocalist Miss Rose Hersee is to make her first appearance here this season.

The second annual festival of the London Church Choir Association took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday week, when evening service was performed, with the co-operation of a large body of choristers (nearly 1300). The service music, composed by Mr. J. Shaw, and the anthem "It shall come to pass," by Dr. Garrett (all specially produced for the occasion), were given with great effect, as were the commencing and concluding hymns and the "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Messiah," the organ having been in the skilled hands of Mr. W. S. Hoyte. Bishop Claughton preached a brief but earnest sermon on the importance of music in association with the services of the Church; and a collection was made towards defraying the expenses of the occasion. There was a very large congregation.

Dr. Hans von Bülow's first pianoforte recital of the season (on Saturday afternoon) drew a large audience to St. James's Hall. The performances of the great pianist on this occasion (given, as usual, from memory) fully sustained his high reputation. The selection was entirely from Beethoven. Beginning with the "Sonata Pathétique" (a comparatively early work), Dr. von Bülow next played the gigantic sonata in B flat (op. 106), the scherzo of which was encored; and concluded with the thirty-three variations on a waltz by Diabelli (op. 120). The enormous difficulties and intricacies of these latter pieces were rendered with a combination of grandeur and refinement and an executive skill that have rarely been approached by any player. The second recital takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when Dr. von Bülow's performances will comprise solo pieces by Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Moscheles, Bennett, and others.

The great scheme of nightly concerts at the Royal Albert Hall—instituted by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., the eminent music publishers—will be inaugurated this (Saturday) evening. We gave last week an outline of the programme prepared for the opening concert.

With next week will begin the seventeenth series of Monday Popular Concerts, the programme on the occasion including the performances of Dr. Hans von Bülow in Beethoven's sonata for pianoforte solo in A (op. 109); the same composer's sonata in the same key (op. 69), for piano and violin; and Rubinstein's pianoforte trio in B flat. Miss Sterling is to be the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict, as heretofore, the conductor; the quartet party consisting of M. Sainton, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti.

The forty-third season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will begin on Friday, Nov. 20, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed. The announcements for the following concerts are:—Handel's "Solomon," Dec. 11; "The Messiah," Dec. 18; Haydn's "Creation," Jan. 8; Spohr's "Christian's Prayer," Mozart's first mass, and Mendelssohn's "Athalie" music, Feb. 5; Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," Feb. 26; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," March 19; "The Messiah," March 24; "Israel in Egypt," April 9; and Sir Michael Costa's "Eli" for the closing concert on April 30. The band and chorus are to be on the same grand scale as in previous seasons, improvements having been made in both branches by careful revision and selection. The solo singers already engaged are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Miss A. Sterling, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Digby, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

Mr. Sydney Smith gave the first of two pianoforte recitals, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme included Weber's "Concert-Stück" (with accompaniment of a second piano); solo pieces of his own composition, and others by Henselt, Chopin, and Leopold de Meyer; and Ravina's duet for two pianos, on themes from "Euryanthe." Vocal pieces were interspersed by several well-known singers.

Miss Emily Mott has announced her annual concert to take place, at St. James's Hall, on Nov. 17. The programme con-

tains many features of interest, in addition to the clever singing of the concert-giver and the pianoforte-playing of her sister, Miss Lily Mott. Mr. Sims Reeves is named in the list of vocal pieces, and a clarinet solo by Mr. Lazarus is promised.

The numerous friends of Sir Julius Benedict, appreciating the eminent services which, during a period of forty years, he has devoted so effectively for the advancement of musical art in this country, as well as his uniform zeal and good faith in all his transactions and engagements, are desirous of manifesting their esteem by presenting him—on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, at the end of the present month—with a testimonial, which will serve to embody such sentiments; and, at the same time, convey to his family a lasting remembrance of the cordial respect and esteem in which he is held, and which his high and honourable character so justly merits. An influential committee has been formed—Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street, acting as honorary secretary.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

There be managers of theatres, and managers. Some blindly follow what they consider the public opinion, to discover that the receding idea is but a shadow, and so soon arrive at failure. Others follow custom, and obtain a temporary support, which, however, ultimately gives way in favour of something new. Others follow diverse caprices, and sometimes create an accidental sensation, which at first promises more than it ultimately performs. Mr. H. L. Bateman pursued a different course altogether. Trusting to the self-determination of his own mind, he formed a conception of management that should proceed in accordance with the loftiest ideals that he could command. He had faith in his poetic taste, and believed that his perceptions were at least partially true, and that there were many who would probably think with him and not refuse their support to his enterprise. He believed in original drama and in poetic plays, and in his own judgment to appreciate them fairly. In the practical management of a theatre, indeed, he had to do even more than this. He had not only to choose his poets and authors, but his players and actors. In this department, also, he determined to trust to private judgment and in part to private affection. He had daughters of fair average talent, carefully educated, and associated from the cradle with dramatic surroundings. Among the rising actors of the day he selected Mr. Henry Irving, and most carefully placed him on the path of success. He was not disappointed; the young man took to his assigned tasks with earnestness, and discharged them with more than common ability. This course of conduct, steadily pursued, produced its natural result—faith in the minds of the patrons of the drama, who began to look to Mr. Bateman as an enlightened manager, whose sagacity might be trusted.

We do not propose here to go into the consideration of Mr. Henry Irving's talents; it is quite sufficient that he has "made friends with the mammon of" the dramatic world, and that many are disposed to encourage him in the formation of a new style and the founding of a new school of acting. Whether this is desirable has yet to be proved. We have ourselves seen Charles Young, Edmund Kean, Charles Kemble (whose Hamlet was the most significant we ever witnessed, and, in fact, a marvel of complete art), Mr. Macready, Charles Kean, James Anderson, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Fechter, and a score of contemporary artists, all of whom did their best in the model character; some novices, also, of various degrees of merit, and find it hard to recollect among the lot a positive failure. The fact is, Hamlet is among the easiest of parts for a novice; one of the most difficult for the finished artist. The first it supports readily; the second has to support it, and the burden of thought that its study has created. Hamlet, too, has so much to say, that all the resources of the elocutionist are required. Some public readers of "Hamlet" on this account have attained exceptional distinction. We recollect one—a German professor, and skilful linguist—who read many years ago before our own and the Prussian Courts, but reserved himself for select occasions, who had remarkable success as a reader of Hamlet. He was a man of admirable presence, with a fine vocal organ, and an intelligence of very large capacity; and his reading, of course, had the advantage of all those gifts. It abounded in power. So strong in its passionate passages was it, that it alarmed female listeners, and ladies were removed from the drawing-room in violent hysterics. This result he explained to us in his own characteristic manner. By repeated study and practice, he had so identified himself with the character that, to use his own words, "I," said he, "don't act Hamlet; I *am* Hamlet." That was the truth, and the secret of the wonderful exhibition that he had been accustomed to make.

This brief memoir has a special bearing on the present subject of Mr. Irving's representation. We need not say that no such violent effects as we have described were the result of Mr. Irving's efforts on Saturday. The very contrary happened; the audience were not stimulated to impulse, but maintained throughout an analytic state of mind. Mr. Irving's endeavour was, beyond doubt, to be Hamlet, rather than to act him. His mode of doing this was, however, the very reverse of our German professor. His identification was the result of long study and long practice, after all the points of art had been mastered, and what was really knowledge worked like spontaneity. Mr. Irving, on the contrary, seeks to identify himself with the part by divesting himself of all the usual means employed in its professional interpretation. He is a gentleman and scholar thinking aloud, and not acting either the speeches or the situations. Obvious points, too, which, except purposely, no player could suppress, were conspicuously evaded where most certainly they ought to have been strongly pronounced. "Frailty, thy name is woman!" was thus slurred over; and, by a defect of elocution ordinary in Mr. Irving, "Who shall escape whipping?" the last word of the sentence was dropped altogether, rendering a pre-acquaintance with the text a needful condition for understanding its meaning. This fault was frequent, and is enough to show that some previous attention is necessary for the regulation of emphasis. Well, Mr. Irving, we say, ignores all this, and brings to his utterance a pure mind, delivering itself in an easy, familiar tone, which at once reduces blank verse to the level of ordinary prose. In this manner Mr. Irving passed through the first act, and the audience, we must say, evinced itself to be rather puzzled than pleased. The second act improved a little. The scenes with Polonius, Rosencrantz, and Guildenstern and the Players are too dramatic not to prescribe their own proper emphasis. Thus a degree of interest was naturally kindled, and in the soliloquy at the end the actor for the first time showed passion. The previous scenes, where successful, had been marked by feeling. Altogether, we had a result in which refinement was the chief quality; and the delighted audience manifested their appreciation of the actor's skill and judgment. The third act was, in its way, a triumph. The scenes with Ophelia, the play within the play, and the closet scene with his mother, readily enough acted themselves, and the artist's pet theories yielded to the force of real emotion. We may also mention that the soliloquy on death and immortality was spoken with remarkable propriety, to which may be added the speech to the players, in which Hamlet condescends to the rank of his

interlocutor, without lessening his own dignity. Mr. Irving's crowning effort was the fencing scene. But the moment of his triumph is the moment of his death; and at one stroke of time ends the play and our criticism.

That Mr. Irving will draw much popularity from this performance cannot be doubted. The play's action is assisted by the scenery to a considerable extent. Much of the acting was commendable. Mr. T. Mead, as the Ghost, cannot be excelled; Mr. T. Swinbourne, as the King, was not overweighted; and Mr. Chippendale, as Polonius, was in his element. Miss G. Pouncefort supported the Queen with dignity, and Miss Isabel Bateman took infinite pains with Ophelia; but she has no positive aptitude for the part, and, for some reason which we could not understand, the house grew impatient. She will yet, however, establish a reputation in the character. The curtain fell at a late hour, and the concluding comedieta was perforce omitted. It would be a great improvement if the tragedy were permitted to occupy the whole evening, and thus to make an undisturbed impression on the spectator.

VAUDEVILLE.

The reproduction of Mr. James Albery's "Two Roses," on Saturday, recalls much for which we are indebted to Messrs. James and Thorne, and we trust to their continued prosperity. It was followed by a new "musical improbability" by Mr. R. Reece, entitled "Green Old Age." We cannot describe a plot so very extravagant, and simply commend it to the playgoer's curiosity, who no doubt will appreciate it at its full value. The whole was received with immense applause.

CRITERION.

Messrs. Spiers and Pond have what they call "inaugurated" their great hall in the Regent's-circus with a new entertainment in which the talents of "The Wardropers" are distinguished. These gentlemen are brothers, very much alike, who appear each in his niche to introduce themselves and initiate their characters. As to these, nothing is so remarkable as the rapid changes of costume, which really bewilder the spectator. One after the other, or together, these are effected literally in no time. The brothers disappear from their recesses, and reappear in all manner of elaborate attire on the broad and open stage, as soon as the curtain can be drawn. The disguises, too, are wonderful. We cannot say as much of the eccentricities and characters, which, indeed, are rather of a vulgar type, and, we think, purposely coarse. Indeed, the Wardropers explained that they rather avoided elegance of literary composition, lest it should seem unnatural in the speakers.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

On Friday week an extra night for the benefit of the Hospital Saturday Fund was extended to the Promenade Concerts, when many distinguished vocalists, including Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Fanny Huddart, and Signor Caravoglia, took part in the programme of the evening, to the satisfaction of a large audience.

New scenes have been added to Hamilton's Excursions—viz., Boston, showing the city as it appeared during the great fire in 1872, changing to the city and harbour of Boston as seen under winter aspect; the return voyage from Boston to Queenstown; and Queenstown, Ireland, and Cork Harbour. The excursions conclude with a panstereorama, representing the landing of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. This very successful exhibition will close on Monday next.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Silvery Pearls" and "The Skylark's Song" are the titles of two pianoforte pieces by Mr. Berthold Tours (published by Messrs. Boosey and Co.). Mr. Tours has here produced two agreeable morceaux de salon, of a light and elegant character, with some passage-writing that is calculated both to please and benefit young students of the instrument.

Mr. Henry Gadsby's two songs, "Aim high" and "Passing Clouds," are both well worthy of his reputation as a cultivated musician. The melodies are clearly defined, and the accompaniments are in good taste. Mr. Wrighton's "The Fountain" is a bright and cheerful song, simple in melody and accompaniment, and requiring a voice of little more than an octave in compass. "And so will I" and "In Shadowland," are two songs by Signor Ciro Pinsuti, whose skill and success in vocal writing are too well known to need fresh commendation. Both have a basis of sentiment which is well realised in the musical setting, and each is within the scope of an average voice and moderate executive powers. All these vocal pieces are published by Messrs. Boosey and Co.

The same publishers have also issued the brindisi ("Song of the Bruscamille," with English words) from Offenbach's "La Jolie Parfumeuse," and an effective transcription for the pianoforte, by Mr. Kuhe, of some of the most popular subjects from the same music.

Among recent publications by Messrs. Cramer and Co. is Mr. H. Smart's charming duet, "The Fairy Wedding," for soprano and contralto. The blended and contrasted use of the two voices in sostenuto passages, and the variety offered by the gracefulness of the accompaniment, make up a very effective whole, among other merits being the absence of any executive difficulties. There is a pleasing vein of sentiment in Mr. Cotsford Dick's song, "Two Lives," which will suit a singer with a capacity for expression, even in the absence of much vocal or executive power. From Messrs. Cramer and Co. we also have a fantasia for the pianoforte on two Russian airs (one the well-known National Hymn), by M. Lafuente, who has produced a very effective piece of the brilliant school, with some good passages for the display of execution. In his (original) "Polonoise," M. Lafuente has succeeded well in combining the rhythmical character of that national dance with some brilliant pianoforte passages. In a simpler style is "Eventide, a reverie," by J. Höfer, the calm character of a nocturne here prevailing.

It was stated at a meeting of the Bolton Town Council, last Saturday, that the new Townhall has cost £166,418.

The officers of the Hampshire militia infantry have decided to erect a memorial in Winchester Cathedral to their late Adjutant, Captain Nicholl, who was one of the first to volunteer for service in the Ashantee campaign, and one of the earliest to fall.

Countess Brownlow, on Thursday week, laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital, to be built at Grantham on a convenient site given by Earl Brownlow, on the Manthorpe-road, close to the town. Two sites were offered, one by Earl Brownlow, and the other by Sir Glynne Earle Welby-Gregory, Bart., both of whom also subscribed £100 to the building fund. The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Harrowby, and six other gentlemen also subscribed £100 each.—On the same day the wants of the criminal part of the population were kindly attended to at Portsmouth, the foundation-stone of a new gaol, which is estimated to cost £40,000, being laid. After the ceremony a party was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor.



JOSEF GUNG'L, COMPOSER.

JOSEF GUNG'L.

This celebrated composer and conductor of dance music was born in 1810, at Zsambeck, in Hungary, and in early youth was engaged as an assistant in a school at Pesth. He afterwards entered a military band as a performer on the oboe, but soon quitted this occupation, and became director of an orchestra, with which he travelled, giving concerts at various places. In 1843 he became a great favourite at Berlin, on account of his sparkling and vivacious dance music, and afterwards gained equal celebrity in other important cities, especially

St. Petersburg and Vienna. Herr Gung'l has visited America, and was engaged at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts of last year. His return this season is recorded in another column of this Journal. His pretty dance music long preceded his arrival here, and is likely to obtain fresh vogue by the special effect which it derives from his animated mode of conducting it—partly by his spirited violin-playing, and partly by marking the time with the bow, used as a bâton. Besides other decorations, Herr Gung'l has had the Crown order of the fourth class bestowed on him by the Emperor of Germany.



COUNT ARNIM.

COUNT ARNIM.

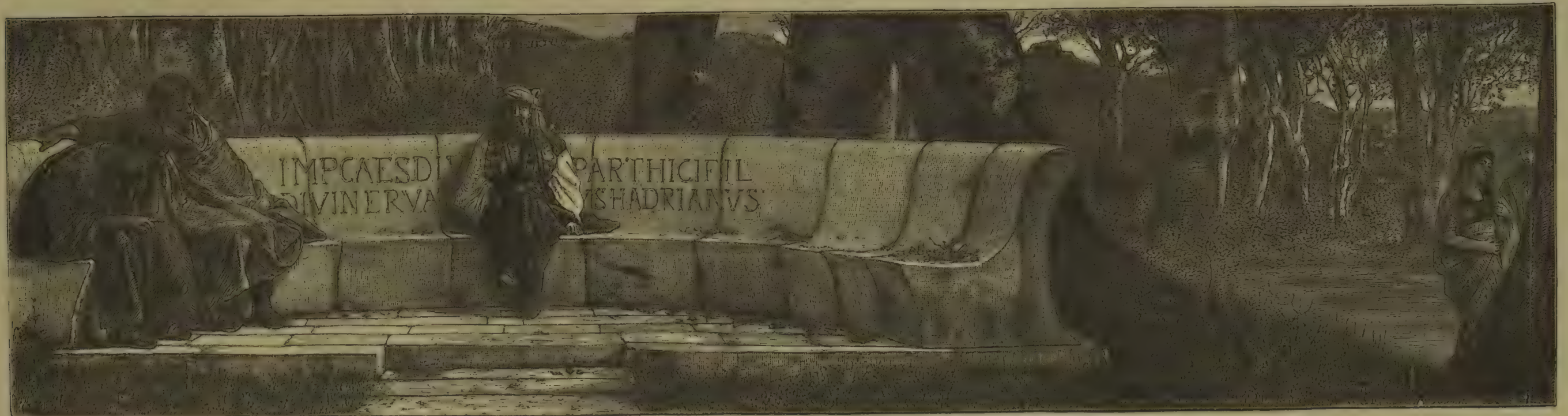
The extraordinary prosecution of this eminent Prussian nobleman and diplomatist has been dropped, and he has been released from prison, on account, it is said, of his delicate health; but few persons are satisfied with this explanation. He was Prussian Ambassador at Rome, and latterly at Paris, but two years ago he had a political difference with Prince Bismarck, and a correspondence passed between them which the Prime Minister wishes to suppress. Count Arnim, having lately retired from the Government service, refuses to give up Prince



SCENE FROM "THE GENEVA CROSS," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.



GOOD FRIENDS. BY L. ALMA TADEMA.



AUTUMN. BY L. ALMA TADEMA.



THE LATE RISING OF THE NILE: EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS REPAIRING A BREACH.

Bismarck's letters to himself. They are officially claimed as the property of the Embassy; he considers them his own private property; so he has been charged with illegally appropriating them, and was kept some days in the state prison at Berlin. He denies any intention of publishing these letters. We give a portrait of this gentleman, Harry Kurt Edward, Count von Arnim, who was born in October, 1824, at his ancestors' seat of Moitzelwitz, in Pomerania. He has been twice married, first to a Fräulein von Prittwitz, and, secondly, to a relative, Countess of Arnim-Boitzenburg. He is esteemed both an able diplomatist and a man of honour.

SCENE FROM "THE GENEVA CROSS."

We have already given our judgment of this excellent drama at full, and need not recapitulate what must be still in the reader's recollection. The last scene of fearful agony need not be re-described. Our Illustration can only catch the final point, where at once Moineau falls before the advancing Prussians, and Riel de Bourg enters, in his country's uniform, to claim his bride and redeem her and her father from immediate peril. The entire scene will be readily apprehended by those who have seen the play; and those who have not will be stimulated to witness not only so striking a catastrophe, but the course of fatal action that conducts to such a sequel. The author may be congratulated on his complete success.

THE INUNDATION OF THE NILE.

We have lately noticed the excess, this year, in the annual rise and fall of the great river in Egypt. It is always watched with extreme interest, and by none so much as by the fellahen, or agricultural peasantry, whose very existence depends on a sufficient supply of water to fill their canals, by which the lands are irrigated. A low Nile means a deficient harvest and general loss of production; but a very high Nile, such as we have had this year, may bring with it destruction and misery. Our correspondent at Cairo, on the 19th ult., writes as follows:—

"The river had risen, by Oct. 5, to the extraordinary height of 26½ cubits. The greatest alarm prevailed in Lower Egypt, and much uneasiness amongst people in Europe who have business relations or interests in the country. Distressing reports came down from the upper country of dykes giving way, plantations flooded, villages demolished, and the inhabitants flying for their lives. But, as usual in periods of alarm, there was much exaggeration. In this case, although damage was done to the crops, the high lands have not considerably suffered. And what is lost in production this year will be more than compensated for by the next year's crops. All danger is now over, and Lower Egypt has, with some considerable exceptions, happily escaped.

"Great precautions have been taken by the Government within the last few years to raise and strengthen the banks of the river. During the recent threatened overflow nothing but the unremitting exertions of the authorities and people, in watching the banks and repairing them immediately there was a sign of rupture, averted a calamitous inundation. The ruler of Egypt is one of the hardest-worked men in the world, and, being so, allows no one to be idle. The autumn months this year were a very anxious time for him, but he never despaired. Telegraphic reports from all parts of his country poured in upon him day and night. Wherever assistance was required it was furnished without delay. Everything, and everybody had to be utilised. Where the population is sparse detachments of soldiery were placed within easy distance of doubtful or dangerous spots. Relays of watchmen were posted all along the river banks and dykes within hail of each other. Their duty was to watch for cracks and give the alarm. When one considers that such a small thing as a beetle boring through the soft alluvial soil which forms the river banks might cause a rupture to inundate many miles and destroy much valuable property, to say nothing of human lives, some idea may be formed of the degree of watchfulness necessary to prevent such a terrible disaster.

"I send a sketch of a scene that occurred not far from Cairo a few days ago. The water had made an entry, it was supposed, through a drain of an old building close to the side of the river. It threatened to inundate the greater part of old Cairo. His Highness the Khedive was on the spot soon after the accident was discovered. He was speedily followed by a couple of battalions of infantry, who set to work in magnificent style, and in less than four hours had mastered the difficulty. These Egyptian soldiers are matchless sappers; the hoe and basket come naturally to their hands, and they perform all kinds of earthwork with surprising cheerfulness and rapidity. There is no further fear; the Nile is rapidly falling, and everything promises well for the standing crops, as well as for those of next year, which may be said to be secured by the abundant supply of water."

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

A most important and interesting discovery has recently been made in Palestine by M. C. Ganneau, who has for some time been employed in making certain investigations for the Palestine Fund. It consists of four inscriptions cut in the rock about a mile east of Abu Shusheh, a small village south of the road, usually followed by travellers from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and midway between Ramleh and Latrun. The inscriptions in each case consist of two Hebrew words, "Tahum Gezer," the boundary of Gezer, and of the Greek word AAKIOR, and they are so placed as to strike the eye of a person passing into the town from the country, not of one leaving it. In the second word of the Hebrew inscription we have the very name of Gezer just as it is written in the Bible, whilst the first, though not used in the Bible, is frequently employed in the Talmud to determine the distance that must not be exceeded on the Sabbath day. Gezer was a Levitical city, and the inscriptions may either mark the limits of its suburbs, as defined in Numbers xxxv. 4, 5, or those of the Sabbath day's journey, if these limits were not the same, which is quite possible. The inclosure is shown by the position of the boundary marks to have been a square, having one of its diagonals on the meridian. The Greek word, which has been cut after the Hebrew, may possibly be the name of a priest or governor of Gezer; it indicates Hellenised habits, and tends to bring the inscription down to the first or second century before Christ, a date to which the Hebrew characters may also belong.

At Abu Shusheh itself there are remains of the old city which demand examination and excavation. M. Ganneau has already noticed some peculiar cuttings in the rock which may mark the position of ancient houses, an aqueduct, the necropolis, the position of the keep or stronghold, and a series of small isolated groups of buildings round the city which may perhaps explain the Biblical phrase of "the city and her daughters."

Gezer, it may be remembered, was one of the Royal cities of Canaan, in existence before the arrival of the Israelites, and it was given to the Levitical family of Kohath. Captured by one of the Pharaohs during the early part of Solomon's reign, it

formed part of the dowry which was brought to the latter by his Egyptian wife. Gezer occupied an important strategical position and played a prominent part in the wars of David with the Philistines, and in the Maccabean war of liberation. But the chief interest of the present identification is in the fact that it settles beyond dispute a point on the boundary of the tribe of Ephraim, the current view of which will have to be very materially modified, and that it fixes the position of an important town, to which all clue had been lost in the present day.

As early as 1870 M. Ganneau, by availing himself of a source which is too much neglected, the Mohammedan writings on the history and geography of Syria, had come to the conclusion that Gezer must have been at Abu Shusheh, and on a second visit he was fortunate enough to recover the name, Tell el Jesir, which is still used by the Arabs. The recent discovery of the inscriptions completes the chain of evidence in a most satisfactory manner. We may add that further information may be obtained from Mr. Besant, the secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, 9, Pall-mall East.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF SAMUEL LOVER.

Six years have passed since a portrait and brief memoir in this Journal accompanied the record of Samuel Lover's death. The biography written by Mr. Bayle Bernard, with a few of Lover's hitherto unpublished pieces, forms two pleasant volumes, just issued by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. We cherish the memory of Lover as one of the most accomplished and amiable men of his age and nation; we also value his talent as a lyric poet and humourist, more highly than it is sometimes considered. But it is especially as a good and true, a genial yet rational Irishman that he deserves our regard. His Green Isle patriotism was not aggressive, or in any way offensive, but it was nevertheless robust and sincere. That is what we English like in any of our western or northern neighbours, whom we are proud to own as fellow-citizens, and sharers of our blood and our speech, of our social and political happiness. Let them be Irishmen and Scotchmen to their hearts' content; it may still be truly said, though it seem a paradox, that they will be all the better Englishmen for that. We shall here borrow, with a different application, the concluding lines of one of Lover's poems, "The Loom and the Loam," in the second of these volumes:—

Sisters, embrace, then!—proudly sure,
In union, that ye both secure
These isles that lofty pride of place
Distinctive of the British race.
Disjoined—to ruin both must fall;
Combined—ye guide and govern all.

There is, indeed, but one mingled race, though with different proportions of mixture, all through the United Kingdom. As some parts of England are half Celtic, in like manner parts of Ireland and Scotland are more than half Saxon, with a powerful dash of Norman. The ablest men in every department—statesmen, soldiers, lawyers, thinkers, authors, and artists—have come of distinctly mixed families. If any peevish stickler for impotent purity of race be inclined to deny this fact, he ought to have been born a Celtic savage or a Saxon boor in some dismal forest before the Norman Conquest; and who would have cared for his foolish opinion then? Not such a man was Samuel Lover. He first opened his eyes in Dublin, like Jonathan Swift; but his biographer thinks it probable that his family was originally English, as in the case of the Swifts. There have been Lovers everywhere, from time immemorial; they came, it is here agreeably remarked, from the Garden of Eden, or rather from Heaven. It was in February, 1797, that this lover and singer of Irish loves was born; and surely that day's weather, in the soft early spring and the sweet Irish air, must have been like our common April, with smiling gleams of sunshine, with tearful drops of rain. His father was a stockbroker, and to say that is usually to say all that need be said of a city man. His mother was a mother, tender, patient, thoughtful; she taught him "to detest a lie and keep his word," not a bad lesson in Ireland, or in England either. There is a story of his boyhood, when he was amazed and afflicted to be cheated by a stranger in the purchase of a toy-boat. The little fellow did not know that any person could be false. But he heard, while very young, of more dreadful deeds than have since disgraced the kingdom. Emmett's abortive rebellion, in the child's seventh year, filled the streets with a cruel and hated soldiery. One military ruffian, with a billet on Mr. Lover's house, so frightened the lady as to drive her, with little Sam, out upon the doorstep till her husband came home. Floggings and hangings went on in Ireland then, as in Jamaica under Governor Eyre. In spite of these bitter memories, though he ever resented political oppression, young Lover did not grow up a hater, but a liberal, kindly, moderate man. His education, up to thirteen, was as little cumbersome as that of Scott or Dickens; it was divided between a dame school in town and the healthy freedom of a farmhouse in the country. Such is the likeliest way to rear an original literary genius. The boy had meantime learned music; he could play and sing; but his talent for drawing was not yet discovered. He learnt, however, to observe and to sympathise with nature, and with human nature, which is better than what books can teach. A year and a half of ordinary schooling in Dublin was followed by one year at another school in London. It does not appear that he went to Trinity College, though Mr. Bayle Bernard tells us what a rollicking set of wicked scamps were the students of that day. Mr. Lover, the prudent stockbroker, put his clever son upon a desk in his office, with a pen behind his ear and a ledger before him. The romantic youth sat quietly there all day, but spent his evening, and half the night, in writing poetry or fairy tales, in painting water-colour pictures, disturbing the slumbers of the household with his piano, or directing a theatre of puppets like Wilhelm Meister's. This could not go on for long. The father told the lad of seventeen that he must either give up the fine arts to serve business, or go and follow that vagabond Art out of doors. Young Samuel Lover chose the latter course. We do not believe, and the biographer does not know, that Mr. Lover turned him adrift without any pension or allowance. But he actually left home, in his eighteenth year, to become a miniature-portrait painter.

The biographer, indeed, must needs rely upon conjecture, or else upon rumour, for many private affairs of Lover's maturer life. There is nothing to be got from letters or diaries, and none of his friends seem able to give any precise and minute account. He was fairly successful, by his own talents and industry, in each of his professional undertakings; and he became a social favourite, not less deservedly, by his pleasing manners, genial temper, and skill in the arts of amusement. That is the sum of Lover's personal history, and Mr. Bayle Bernard has little more than this to tell us about the man. But he supplies the lack of biographical materials with a large collateral store of descriptions and discussions concerning Irish artists, Irish musicians, Irish actors and dramatists, Irish novelists and poets, with whom Lover may claim a place, though his exact place among them is not defined. The book is thus more like a review of Irish works of

genius and taste than the express narrative of an individual career; but it will, perhaps, be useful to set forth the peculiar merits, in certain branches of imaginative art, of the Irish temperament, to which our critics have done but scanty justice. Ireland has not yet produced, it is true, any such conspicuous and commanding genius as those which Scotland has to boast of in Robert Burns and in Walter Scott. But her time may yet come, and the master of her national capability for poetry and romance must be a thorough Irishman, as Burns was a thorough Scotchman. Such instances as those of Goldsmith, Tom Moore, and Samuel Lover, in whom there is a manifest adaptation to English standards, rather prove that the hour and the man have not yet arrived for the genuine utterance of national feeling in lyric verse. We are here furnished, indeed, with a list of names—"Griffin, Calanan, Ferguson, Davis, Waller, Walsh, M'Ghee, Macarthy, Williams, and Simmons"—against whom we can say nothing, because we know next to nothing about them. If there were a Robert Burns amongst them, it would be impossible for prejudice or bigotry, political or religious, or supposed national antipathy on this side, to have ignored his genius. As prose writers of romance, we must say, Gerald Griffin, John Banim, and William Carleton have long been esteemed by English readers; and Charles Lever is one of our greatest favourites. In the fine arts, not less than in some departments of literature, there is a disposition, we believe, to recognise fairly enough the quality of all good work placed by Irishmen within the reach of London society for approval. Foley and Macdowell, as sculptors, MacLise, Danby, Mulready, O'Neil, and Erskine Nicol, as painters, Balfe and Vincent Wallace, as musical composers, have won fair appreciation here; and, if we could more easily get sight of the works of other artists in Dublin, we should be happy to admire them. It is to the lack of powerful social attractiveness in the Irish capital, with the inconvenience of crossing the sea, that the comparative obscurity of Irish art, so far as it remains provincial and does not come to London, must still be ascribed.

These remarks are strongly illustrated by the example of Samuel Lover. We are told that, after three years' apprenticeship, he came out as a painter, first of marine subjects, which he always fancied, next of miniature portraits. In the latter he at once gained considerable success, and was enabled to make a professional income. He wrote, meantime, a few sketches and stories for the *Dublin Literary Gazette*, and composed a few songs at his piano. One of his songs, "The Poet's Election," was heard and applauded in the literary public conviviality of the Moore Banquet in 1818. This made him, with his other gifts, a man of some little mark in Dublin society. He wisely cultivated and practised the art of lyric composition, and soon passed, at Lady Morgan's suggestion, from the sentimental vein to that of refined humour in the expression of Irish peasant character. "Rory O'More" was the beginning of this delightful series; but many of us prefer some of a pathetic tone, like "Kathleen Mavourneen." The songs of Lover published before his removal from Dublin, and his collected short stories, including that droll one of "The Gridiron," did immediately become popular in England. But his reputation as an artist was then confined to the city where he dwelt. Of his life there not much is recorded but that he married his first wife in 1827, was appointed secretary to the Royal Hibernian Academy, and was a leading member of the Glee Club, as well as of Charles Lever's jovial institution, on a German-student pattern, called the "Burschenschaft." He composed words and music for a little fairy extravaganza at the Dublin Theatre—by name "Graunweal"—upon the theme of a Connaught historic legend. He drew political caricatures for "The Irish Hornbook," a satire on the tithe-extorting Protestant Establishment; and he joined others in starting the *Dublin University Magazine*, which was an Irish *Blackwood*. But it was not in Dublin that he could rise to a considerable rank in fame, or put his talents to the most remunerative account.

At the London Royal Academy Exhibition of 1833 a portrait of the wonderful violinist, Paganini, the favourite of fashionable rage, attracted great attention. It was on ivory, six inches square, and it was Lover's masterpiece; though its excellence was approached by his portraits, afterwards, of Lord Brougham and the Indian Moulvie, Mohammed Ishmael Khan, who were, like Paganini, objects of great curiosity in their time. The artist became so famous all at once, and got so many commissions from England, that he came in the next year, 1834, to reside in London. Charles-street, Berners-street, was the place of his abode, and he soon enjoyed a large social connection. The acquaintances he had were various, among the professors and amateurs of literature, the drama, the fine arts, and all the business of public and private entertainment. At the houses of Lady Blessington, Serjeant Talfourd, Mrs. Jameson, the Rev. Mr. Harness, and others, Lover was a frequent and welcome visitor. Madame Vestris, in her brilliant management of the Olympic Theatre, enlisted his muse to compose many charming songs for her voice. In 1836 he began writing novels. The fictitious hero of his first story was that same Rory O'More whose brisk and merry courtship had been the subject of his popular song. This name was borrowed from that of a real and historical person who was of extremely different character; an Irish warlike chieftain of the seventeenth century, the leader of a formidable revolt against English rule. But Lover's next and best story of some length was that of "Handy Andy," which came out in *Bentley's Miscellany*. It relates, in a very diverting manner, the ingenious blunders of a would-be clever and hopelessly stupid Irishman—a practical Dundreary of low life—the most perfect example of a genuine clown in this faculty of committing ignorant and inadvertent mistakes. The tale was illustrated by Lover's own etchings. So was its successor, "Treasure Trove," or "He Would be a Gentleman," a tale of the Irish Brigade. It was probably the rise of Charles Lever, and still more of Charles Dickens, that cast Lover into the shade as a writer of humorous stories. But he had done enough to earn fair literary rank. He was, at the same time, writing for the London stage, at the Olympic, the Adelphi, the Haymarket, the Lyceum, and Covent Garden, pretty burlesques, light comedies, Irish farces, and operettas, both comic and serious, all of which had their run. The acting of Tyrone Power was very good to set off Lover's conceptions of Irish character. This was a busy and prosperous time with the man of such various talents. But he overworked himself, like many other successful clever men, till the weakening of his eyesight compelled him to lay aside the pencil. He rested, too, about the same time from his labours of the pen.

Another method of addressing and amusing the friendly public was now adopted by Lover. This was the mixed species of entertainment, familiar lecture, recitation, and singing to moderate audiences, which many others have since practised. In March, 1844, he first tried it at the concert-room of the Princess's Theatre, furnished like a drawing-room, with a sofa, fancy tables, and chairs, a pianoforte, curtains, and a chandelier. Here Lover began giving his treat, which was aided by two young ladies to sing. His own short stories and Irish jokes, with his own already familiar songs, were the staple provision for these evenings. The thing was decidedly successful, both here and in the provincial towns of Great Britain and Ireland. In the autumn of 1846 he carried himself and his entertainment to America. During two years Lover continued to move about in

the United States and Canada. This is convenient for his biographer, since Mr. Bayle Bernard, from his own early acquaintance with the Western world, is qualified to describe everything that Lover must have there met. The deficiency of ascertained personal experiences is thus again made up, and we have many pages of readable comment, at least, upon society and manners, and natural scenery in America, from the biographer's point of view.

The remaining years of Lover's life, though not idly or dully spent, appear to have shown a gradual diminution of his once exuberant vitality and buoyant spirits. He was by this time a widower; and when one daughter married, and another died, he took a second wife, in January, 1852, and made himself a quiet home, ceasing to give his public entertainments. Landscape-painting, in which department he attempted the scenery of the American lakes, was now his favourite pursuit. But he still did a little for the theatres, and a little for the magazines. He edited, with critical memoirs, a collection of Irish minstrelsy. In 1859, after the Burns Festival and its competition of prize odes, he wrote a set of parodies of contemporary poets, on the plan of the Drury-Lane "Rejected Addresses." After a while, his health breaking down, he retired to live in the country, at first near London, then in the Isle of Wight, finally in Jersey, where he died, in July, 1868. Samuel Lover had given much pleasure to the world. Though not a commanding genius, this is the praise he had deserved. It is as an agreeable link between England and Ireland that we are gratified by the memoir of his life.

The contents of the second volume are but slight, consisting of some Irish and American sketches or anecdotes, twenty or thirty pieces of verse, and a few letters of no great interest. But their vein is that of "Lover's Legends," which is a warrant for their harmless pleasantry, and we do not yet wish the author to be quite forgotten.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The October new number of the *Quarterly Review* contains several very interesting and attractive articles. The first, on "The Jesuits," is a generally fair account, partly based on Dr. Huber's recent book, of the constitution of that powerful Society which has rendered questionable service to the Roman Catholic Church. "Provincial Turkey" offers a very deplorable account of the social and administrative disorder in the Ottoman Empire. It concludes with a proposal that its territories, both in Europe and in Asia, shall be divided between Russia and Great Britain. "The Hope of English Architecture," following the historical comparisons of styles presented by Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Street, arrives at a confession of our imitative pedantry and dilettanteism in these days. The art-education of workmen in the building and decorating trades is pronounced to be the only remedy for our architectural impotence. The next article is a stern challenge to the supercilious apostles of "Modern Culture," whether scientific, metaphysical, literary, or artistic, to make good their respective claims of sufficient authority for the salvation of mankind. Carlyleism and Emersonism, Tyndall-cum-Huxley-cum-Spencer-Darwinism, Matthew-Arnoldism, and Greco-Italian Plastic-Paganism (we use terms which are not those of the reviewer) are the principal forms of ethical sophistry that beguile vain minds in this generation. But they were more ably dealt with, in our opinion, by Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's, in his little book two years ago, than by the present writer. And let these "broken lights" fall where they will for a moment; the common sunlight will soon overcome them all, without need of much discussion. "Our little systems have their day." So, too, had once "The Republic of Venice," which is the topic of the next reviewer, but he scarcely does justice to the political wisdom of its ruling citizens. The adventurous heroic life, and the simple martyr-death, of the late "Bishop Patteson," in the Church Missionary enterprise of the South Pacific Ocean, are described by a commentator on Miss Yonge's biography of that apostolic fine fellow. Norfolk and Suffolk agricultural labourers, their condition and discontents, have a chapter of sober observations entitled "East Anglia, its Strikes and Lock-Outs." A general reader will not care to linger over the notice of Professor Montagu Burrows's "Worthies of All Souls' College," and will probably skip the analysis of "Criminal Statistics." Those who share the temporary popular excitement concerning some ecclesiastical affairs may welcome a stanch and resolute manifesto on "The Ritual of the English Church." These are the contents of Mr. Murray's three-monthly budget of criticism, and are mostly very good.

On the other side, we are equally free to acknowledge, the *British Quarterly* (Hodder and Stoughton), which belongs to the most scholarly and philosophical of the Nonconformists, if not quite worthy of their high tone of thought, and not truly liberal in its treatment of the Established Church, has yet some good articles upon different subjects. The best is that upon the German "Mystics of the Fourteenth Century," those tenderly-reverent masters of devotional thought, Eckhart of Strasburg, his next follower, Tauler, Nicholas of Basle, Ruysbroeck, and Heinrich von Seuss, who are interesting men, apart from their influence on theological teaching. "The Moon" is an entertaining astronomical sketch. Mr. Motley's last work in Dutch history, the management of the British Navy, the proposed sources of water-supply for London, and Sir Edwin Landseer's career as a painter, are discussed in other articles. We say nothing of those aimed against the Church as by law established.

A brochure, recently issued, entitled "A Microscopical Examination of Certain Waters Submitted to Jabez Hogg, with Introductory Notes by S. C. Homersham," is a very laudable attempt on the part of these gentlemen to bring the subject of a "pure water supply" forcibly and intelligibly to the notice of the public. It is intended, also, to remind a Government whose head has propounded the important dictum that "the public health is the public wealth" of its paramount duty to see to the state of the water supplied to the people of this country by companies pledged to pay dividends rather than to supply pure water. In the matter of unwholesome water the value of a microscopical examination is insisted on by the authors of this little work, as the presence of animal organisms, so prejudicial to health, can be detected in no other way. The danger to health caused by using surface waters is ably discussed, and we are led to share in the hope expressed in Mr. Hogg's concluding paragraph that the time may soon come "when our towns will derive their drinking water wholly from deep springs."

A YEAR'S EMIGRATION.

From a Parliamentary report recently issued it appears that during the year 1873 the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 310,612, which was greater than that of any previous year since 1854, the last of the so-called "Irish exodus." Of these 232,885 left England, 24,526 Scotland, and 53,201 Ireland; 233,073 of them going to the United States, 37,208 to British North America, 26,428 to Australasia, and 13,903 to other places.

women 40,375, of single men 113,002, of single women 54,717, and of children 63,105.

Last year £724,040 was remitted by settlers in America to persons at home, and of this nearly one half was in the shape of prepaid passages from Liverpool and Glasgow. The remittances thus sent were almost exclusively for Irish emigrants, but they were much more than sufficient to cover the steerage passages of the Irish emigrants who left in 1873.

Among other facts we learn that during the year £4721 was paid as detention-money by shipowners for the delay of emigrant-vessels, and nearly the whole amount was paid at Cork, which is the principal port of embarkation for Irish emigrants.

The number of ships dispatched last year, under the Passengers' Acts, was 685, and of these four were wrecked—two without loss of life; the other two being the Atlantic and the Northfleet, by the foundering of which 835 persons perished.

In conclusion, it may be noted that during the twenty-one years from 1852 to 1873 the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 4,408,305.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W. A. THORNTON, J. BARCROFT, and RALPH.—The proposed solution will not effect the mate. See the author's method.

ALBERT WALKER.—Many thanks for the problems, which shall be duly reported on.

O. J. L.—1. We regret to say that the Problems are not quite up to the mark. 2. We will endeavour to send you the position in the course of a few days. 3. The Chess World may possibly be obtained from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

I. H. T.—1. Accept our best thanks for the very elegant composition. 2. There are dual mates and dual mates. We do not altogether subscribe to the new-fangled doctrine.

H. SCHLESINGER.—Thanks for the Problem, which appears to be very neat.

PROBLEM No. 1600.—Additional correct solutions received from W. H. H. Jos de Raay, Tredunhoe, Awood, I. Ashe, Etionian, Fleet-street, W. Finlayson, and W. W. Marshall.

PROBLEM No. 1601.—Correct solutions received from Etionian, Paul Fry, Wes Mee, Charlton, Tamcoak, I. S. T., W. G. D., W. F. Payne, J. K., W. H. D., Inagh, J. Sowden, Circulo Philologico, Ben Rhydding, E. V., W. Finlayson, T. W., E. Scornes, and Wowley.

PROBLEM No. 1602.—Correct solutions received from I. S. T., J. K., W. F. Payne, St. Mary's square, Bury St. Edmunds, Olive Crookley, East Marden, Dimpling, J. M. C., H. Schlesinger, Etionian, and Wowley.

* Several answers to correspondents stand over.

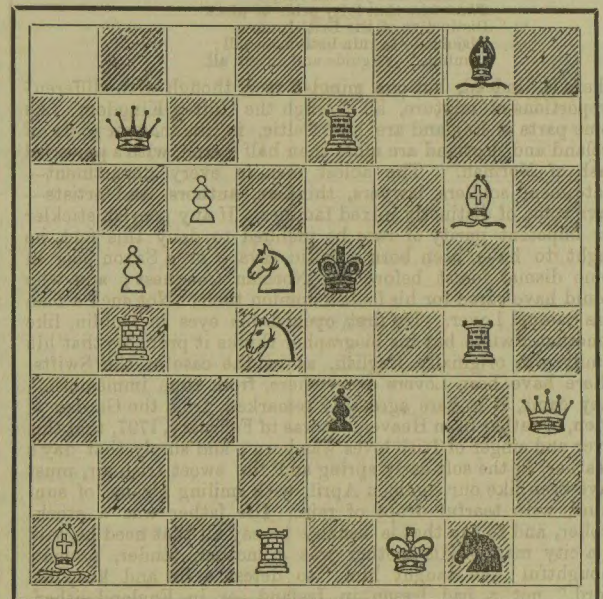
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1601.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K B 5th | B takes Kt* | 3. Q to Q Kt 5th. | Mate. |
| 2. K to R 4th | Anything. | | |
| 1. | Kt to Q 8th | 2. Kt to Q B sq. | Mate. |
| 2. Q to Q B 6th (ch) | K to Q 6th | | |

PROBLEM No. 1603.

By Mr. I. O. HOWARD-TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MACDONNELL AND WISKER.

A match has been commenced between these two well-known amateurs for a stake of £30 a side, the winner of the first seven games to be the victor. A time limit of two hours for thirty moves has been agreed upon, and play will be continued on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, until the match is concluded. At the time we went to press the score stood:—Macdonnell, 1; Wisker, 1; Drawn, 1.

We append the opening games:—

GAME I.

(Irregular Opening.)

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. W.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. W.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to K 3rd | 33. Kt to K 4th | |
| 2. P to K Kt 3rd | P to K B 4th | | |
| 3. B to K Kt 2nd | Kt to K B 3rd | | |
| 4. P to Q R 3rd | | | |

To prevent the check of the Bishop when the Q B P is advanced.

4. B to K 2nd

We should have preferred 4. P to Q 4th at once.

5. P to Q B 4th Castles

7. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 4th

The advance of this Pawn was now almost essential, to prevent the oncoming of the Pawn to Queen's fifth.

7. Q to Q 3rd

Possibly 7. P to Q Kt 3rd would have been better.

7. B to K B 4th Kt to K 5th

9. Q R to B sq

Threatening 10. P takes P and 11. Kt to Q Kt 5th, with strong effect.

9. Kt to K R 3rd P to Q B 3rd

11. Castles P to K Kt 4th

This advance was surely premature.

12. B to K 3rd B to K B 3rd

13. P to K B 3rd Kt takes Kt

14. R takes Kt P takes B P

15. R takes P Kt to Kt 3rd

16. R to Q B 2nd Kt to Q 4th

17. B to Q B sq Kt to Q B 2nd

18. R to Q sq Kt to Kt 4th

19. P to K 3rd P to K R 3rd

A necessary precaution.

20. P to Q R 4th Kt to Q B 2nd

21. P to K 4th B to Kt 2nd

22. Kt to K B 2nd

Mr. Wisker is of opinion that he ought to have played 22. P to K B 4th at this juncture.

22. B to Q 2nd

23. P to Q Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd

24. R to K 2nd Q to K B 2nd

25. B to Q R 3rd K R to Q sq

26. Q to Q B 4th P to Q Kt 4th

27. P takes Kt P takes P

28. B to Q B 5th B to K sq

29. B to K R 3rd P to K 4th

Well played. This move renders the position very complicated and difficult.

30. P to Q 5th P takes Q P

31. R takes P R takes R

32. P takes R R to Q B sq

and after a few more moves the game was abandoned as drawn.

GAME II.—BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Scotch Gambit.)

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. W.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. W.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 16. Q to Q 2nd | P to K B 3rd |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 17. R to Q 3rd | Kt to K B 2nd |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 18. R to Q 5th | Q to K B sq |
| 4. Kt takes P | Q to K R 5th | 19. R to Q sq | P to Q 3rd |
| 5. Kt to Q Kt 5th | | 20. Q to K B 4th | Q Kt to K 4th |

We are inclined to prefer 5. Kt to K B 3rd, as proposed by Mr. G. B. Fraser, to this advance of the Knight into the adversary's territory.

6. B to K 2nd Q takes P (ch)

7. B to Q 2nd B to Q Kt 5th (ch)

8. Castles K to Q sq

9. Kt takes B B takes B

It is a moot point whether this Bishop ought to be retaken with Queen or Knight. The move in the text, however, was adopted by the Vienna players in the recent match by correspondence with the City of London Chess Club.

10. P to Q R 4th Q to K B 6th

The Vienna players in the match above referred to played here P to Q B 4th.

11. R to Q R 3rd Kt to K R 3rd

12. P to K Kt 3rd R to K sq

A move, we think, of very questionable merit.

13. Kt to Q B 4th Q to K B 3rd

14. R to K B 3rd P to Q R 5th

15. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to Q B 4th

and Black resigns.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY FITZWALTER.

The Right Hon. Fanny, Baroness Fitzwalter, died on the 28th ult., at Goodneston Park, Kent, in the eighty-second year of her age. Her Ladyship, who was the eldest daughter of the late Lewis Cope, Esq., of Milgate, in Bersted, Kent, was married, July 4, 1834, to Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart., created Baron Fitzwalter, April 17, 1868, but had no issue.

SIR JOSHUA ROWE.

Sir Joshua Rowe, Kt., C.B., died on the 30th ult., at his residence in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, aged seventy-seven. He was eldest son of Joshua Rowe, Esq., of Torpoint House, near Devonport, and was called to the Bar in 1824. In 1832 he received the appointment of Chief Justice of Jamaica and Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature there, and was then knighted. In 1835 he became also Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court; in 1848, in recognition of his services in the colony, he was made a C.B.; and in 1856 he retired from the Bench. Sir Joshua married, in 1823, Frances Ann, daughter of James Bate, Esq., of Exeter.

MR. LAIRD, M.P.

John Laird, Esq., M.P. for Birkenhead, J.P. and D.L., head of the great ship-building firm of Laird and Sons, of Birkenhead, died at that place on the 29th ult. He was born at Greenock in 1805, the eldest son of Mr. William Laird, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of Gregor Macgregor, Esq., and was thus brother to the late Macgregor Laird, the African traveller. Educated at the Royal Institute, Liverpool, he turned his mind at an early period to shipbuilding, and became one of the most eminent of those engaged in that pursuit. Some of the most celebrated iron vessels were built by his firm, and two or three connected with national loss and disaster—the Birkenhead, the Captain, and the Alabama. He was elected M.P. for Birkenhead in 1861, when he retired from active superintendence of the shipbuilding works. When the House of Commons entered on the subject of the naval or merchant service, he generally took part in the debates. He married, in 1829, Elizabeth, third daughter of Nicholas Hurry, Esq., of Liverpool. A portrait of Mr. Laird was given in our Number of July 27, 1861.

DR. LANKESTER.

Edwin Lankester, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex, died at Margate on the 30th ult., in his sixty-first year. He was born at Melton, Suffolk, and educated at Woodbridge, where he was apprenticed to a surgeon, and subsequently he studied medicine at University College, London. He graduated at Heidelberg in 1839; became Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine, 1843, and Professor of Natural History, New College, London, in 1850. After holding several other Professorships, he was appointed, in 1862, Coroner for Central Middlesex. Dr. Lankester was the author of numerous works on science and medicine, and contributed largely to the *Transactions of learned societies*. Our Number for July 26, 1862, contains a portrait of Dr. Lankester.

SIR DENIS LE MARCHANT, Bart., who was Clerk of the House of Commons from 1850 to 1871, died on the 30th ult., in the eightieth year of his age. A memoir of Sir Denis will be given next week.

Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Devon, and the Bishop of Exeter spoke at the opening of a new block of model houses for workmen at Exeter on Saturday last. They urged the importance of improved dwellings in the interests of health and morality. The buildings, comprising twenty-four tenements, are situated in different parts of the city. The project was started by Mr. William Follett, the Mayor, and he has been joined in the scheme by a number of other gentlemen.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Manchester Industrial Schools was held on Thursday week—Sir E. Watkin in the chair. The financial statement showed that the total income for the year, including a balance of £842, had been £6914; and, after paying all expenses, a balance of £445 remained. Bishop Fraser, in moving the adoption of the report, said, looking at it, he did not think that human nature was so bad after all, for these boys were stated to be truthful and trustworthy; and so they had the right elements which made a noble character. The mere fact that these elements of truthfulness and trustworthiness were to be found in children who had been brought up in the midst of the most malignant influences made us feel confident that a work might be done at which angels might rejoice.

At a meeting in Wolverhampton, on Monday night, for the distribution, by the Countess of Dartmouth, of prizes gained by the volunteers, the Earl of Dartmouth mentioned that her Ladyship was captain of a Yorkshire volunteer company, and had her heart in the movement. The volunteer service (his Lordship said) was never in a sounder or more healthy state, for those who were in the movement and those who were joining thoroughly understood their duty, and were determined to maintain the character of the service.—Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., was present at a large gathering at the Townhall, Reading, on Tuesday, and took part in the distribution of prizes to the Reading volunteers, won at their recent annual competition. In responding to a vote of thanks for the donation of a municipal prize, Sir Francis spoke upon the character of the British Army as contrasted with other armies, and as connected with the volunteer movement.

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